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C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25, 1869. NO. 294.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Truth in A bel.

When we say that Charles Abel & Co., 172 Wylie street, keeps on hand only Pure Drugs and Chemicals for the compounding of prescriptions, the performance, &c.

Marbleized Mantel Slate.

Everybody interested in building should pay a visit to Daniel Hugus & Co.'s establishment, No. 187 Liberty street, before concluding as to the style or color of their mantel pieces. This firm has justly earned the reputation of making the most beautiful as well as durable marbleized slate in the country. Their facilities are unequaled, their workmen skilled, their material durable. The slate employed possesses five times the strength of marble, and when finished does not stain or change its color. In a word, their marbleized slate is as durable as it is beautiful. Let any one examine the specimen on exhibition at the corner of Fifth avenue and Market street, and be convinced from that judge of the work made in this establishment.

Apple Parers.

One hundred dozen Apple Parers just received at J. M. Fahnestock's, 56 Wood street.

Facts About the Elliptic Sewing Machine.

We are prepared to demonstrate that the Elliptic is really the best Family Sewing Machine ever invented. It is simple in its construction and therefore not liable to get out of order. It is almost noiseless in its movements, works easily, and sews with great rapidity. It will hem, fell, tuck, gather, cord, braid and embroider on light or heavy fabrics. It is sold on quite as liberal terms as any other machine, and we warrant it for three years. All persons desiring to purchase are cordially invited to visit our rooms, that we may demonstrate the truth of our claims and assertions. Elliptic Sewing Machine Co., No. 17 Fifth avenue.

A Few Days Ago

We noticed the arrival of Dr. Ingraham & Co., and who are now here, advertising the medicine called Magic Macedonian Oil. The many cures already made in this city and Allegheny have established the remedy on a sound basis, and we advise those afflicted to give the remedy a trial. Go to the Diamond in Allegheny and see their dancing horse and hear what they say about the oil.

Ladies,

You can produce that beautiful complexion so universally admired by using Gouraud's Oriental Cream. Sold by Joseph Flemming's, 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

Prof. Bogles.

English and Classical School for males and females, Jones' Warehouse, (Manchester) Allegheny, commences August 30th, 1869.

Turn Table Apple Parers.

At J. M. Fahnestock's, 56 Wood street.

Newport and Saratoga Collars and Cuffs at D. W. Smith's, 30 St. Clair.

Special Notice.

Passengers for Marietta and Parkersburg will, by taking the 6:15 A. M. train on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroad, connect at Bellaire with the Wheeling and Parkersburg packets, and arrive in Marietta or Parkersburg same evening. C. H. Booth & Co., Agents W. and P. Packets.

Lightning Apple Parers.

Just received at J. M. Fahnestock's, 56 Wood street.

Superior Sealing Wax,
superior Sealing Wax,
Superior Sealing Wax,
For Fruit Jars or Cans,
For Fruit Jars or Cans,
The best in the city, at the lowest price by the pound or barrel, at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue.

The Daily Commercial.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Production and Development at Tidioute—The Clarion and Armstrong Oil Fields—Burning Springs, West Virginia, Oil Matters.

The production of the Tidioute oil fields for the week ending August 19th was 6,700 barrels, and the shipments for the same period were 5,698 barrels, leaving in tank at Tidioute 31,354, and at Hickory 1,500 barrels. With reference to development we learn the following from the Tidioute *Journal:*

On the Jamieson farm, No. 1 down to the third rock and pumping daily. Pressed well down to five bbls. Fisher's drilling deeper. Mr. Clark not yet drilling. Mr. Hague, engine on the ground. The Tidioute and Pine Warren tract we notice two new derricks and preparing to commence drilling at once. One of these is on top of the hill back of McKeel No. 2 and is owned by Fisher & Gunning. On the Pennsylvania tract the company's new well, mentioned last week, is pumping about the same. Their second new well, near by, is down in the rock. On the Dennis Run and New York Company's tract, Fisher & O'Leary, have just completed a new well in territory not yet tested, and have struck a splendid sand rock. They are just beginning to test. Since our last issue a new well has been struck on Bull Run, and is by far the largest yet obtained. It is pumping and flowing forty barrels per day. It was drilled through casing and commenced flowing over the top thereof on Saturday. Here is another illustration in the merits of drilling dry holes, and not by the old method. Great activity is apparent in that section, and some twelve or fifteen new wells are to be put down at once.

A correspondent of the Venango *Spectator* at Kane City, under date of August 16th, informs us that a new well struck on the Mallory farm, Kane Run, and torpedoed, commenced pumping on Monday, yielding thirteen barrels in an hour and a half, but subsequently decreasing in quantity. It is owned by Irwin & McKenzie. The Dwight well, on Lot-se No. 10, Baney farm, struck sand two weeks ago, has been steadily pumping one hundred and twenty barrels per day, and now is considered one of the best producing wells in the oil region. The Conklin well, on the Baney farm, Cherry Run, the first well struck on Friday last, is now flowing one hundred barrels per day.

The Clarion *Democrat* says: "The oil excitement in the lower end of this, and the upper end of Armstrong county, continues to increase. We learn that over six hundred persons got off the cars at the oil points on last Tuesday. The largest wells are now the new ones about the mouth of the Clarion river. The Gaily well, a half mile north of Foxburg, is shown through the third sand rock, and the sand pump brings up a large amount of oil. Should it prove a good well, it will start development up our stream. The land opposite Foxburg is all leased, and new derricks going up rapidly."

A correspondent writing from Rathbone, West Virginia, with reference to Burning Springs oil matters, says: "The production of oil here, it is true, is not as great as it was some time ago, but that does not mean that it is not here to get; it only remains dormant for a while, until the price raises a little, and the river improvement is finished, and then there will be another excitement to a certain extent, perhaps not such an excitement as there was in '58 and '63, but a *bona fide* one, in which all can take part and be benefited by it. We still have some good wells here and more getting down. A large number have put in casing, and I believe that all are benefited by it. Evans Brothers brought up the Sheridan well to be a good one by casing it, and it now produces from twenty to twenty-five barrels per day. Mr. Lockenaach, at the Scholl well, has finally succeeded in making a good one. He has worked faithfully for two years at it, and has expended over $3,000 of his own and his company's funds, and now that he has reached paying quantities of success, as his well yields from twenty to twenty-five barrels per day, a number of other wells are doing finely. Mr. Braidon has put new life to the Rogerton well, and I learn it is paying finely. If we had a few more such live men as he and several others we could name, we would get more oil. There is plenty of oil here, but it takes energy and 'greenbacks' to get it. Col. Sherwood is still pumping the old Shattuck well, and will, no doubt, be rewarded with a large quantity of oil when he gets the water off."

FROM SHARON, PA.

Improvements in the Village—New Buildings—Bliss & Furnace—St. John's Episcopal Church.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

SHARON, MERCER COUNTY, PA., }
MONDAY, August 23, 1869. }

Here I am in this flourishing town once more and really "I am amazed. It is developed so." (I hope the virtuous COMMERCIAL won't consider that remark immoral.) To speak seriously, the improvement of this town is wonderful. I doubt whether a more enterprising little place could be found west of the mountains, and of course if that is so, there couldn't exist. On a Saturday afternoon State street—the main business street of the place is as crowded as your Fifth avenue, if not more so, and there are more people on the streets of Sharon at all times. Among the improvements I notice on the east side a handsome brick block, put up by C. N. Prindle, Esq., opposite that another brick belonging to Mr. Harry Thompson's block, across the railroad from the Shenango House, which was building when I was last here, is now complete and its various rooms occupied. Samuel Kimberly, Esq., with his well-known energy and enterprise is building a new blast furnace on the grounds of the Atlantic Nail Works. On the west side Hanson's Block is finished and the rooms occupied, and the foundations laid for another large brick alongside of it. At the northwest corner of Main and Church streets, St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church has secured a large lot—probably the best building site for a church in the town, and has erected thereon a small but very neat wooden church, consisting of nave, chancel, organ loft, &c. Their new rector, the Rev. John A. Dooris, entered upon his duties yesterday—one week ago. Besides the buildings I have already mentioned dwelling houses of all kinds are going up all over the town, yet it is almost impossible to rent a house for love or money. In addition to the trains on the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad, Sharon has now direct communication with Cleveland on a railroad running through the west side of the town, terminating at the Westerman rolling mill; the name of this railroad I do not learn, but the cars belong to the Atlantic and Great Western. Sharon is evidently a busy, growing town—a place for active, energetic men to settle and thrive.

Very truly yours, T.

The Erie and Susquehanna litigation made its reappearance in the Supreme Court at New York yesterday before Justice Barnard, on a motion to punish Messrs. Ramsey, VanValkenburg and Pruyn for contempt in violating an injunction of the Court restraining them from interfering with the management of the road after the appointment of a Receiver by Justice Barnard. Messrs. VanValkenberg and Ramsey were examined relative to the transactions of the Board of Directors since the injunction, and also as to the disposition of the books of the Company, which are still carefully concealed, the only important information elicited being that the books are still in Albany, and not in the custody of Pruyn. The case was then adjourned over.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

FATE OF FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Probable Action of Tennessee—Americans and Naturalized Citizens Residing in Germany Who Pay no Income Tax—The Printing of the Currency—Pennsylvania Revenue Fraud Compromised.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 24, 1869.

The Fifteenth Amendment.

Politicians here are discussing the chances of the adoption or rejection of the fifteenth Constitutional amendment. The action of Tennessee, which a few months ago was counted on as certain for ratification, is canvassed with some earnestness and anxiety, although the majority of Republicans incline to the opinion that she will go as it was at first supposed she would. Stokes, however, is very confident and positive that she will regret it, and when reminded that Senter is pledged to its ratification he is still incredulous. He says that Senter talks publicly in favor of it and that privately he is on the other side. Stokes's proposition to convene an extra session of Congress is laughed at by every one, and there is not the slightest probability that the President will be induced to do anything of this kind.

Evading Income Tax.

Mr. Murphy, our Consul at Frankfort-on-the-Main, has written a letter to Commissioner Delano calling his attention to the large number of Americans living in Germany, who have large investments in United States bonds, and who make no income returns, also to the large number of naturalized citizens residing in the same country, who evade the payment of taxes in the same manner.

Enjoining a Revenue Collector.

It is understood that Judge Busteed has issued a summons to show cause why a collector of internal revenue should not be enjoined from collecting internal revenue tax, returnable at his chambers in Jamaica, Long Island.

The Currency Printing.

The New York banking companies continue to make favorable promises to the Treasury Department in reference to the printing of banic note and currency printing, but seem unwilling to make a move until there is a sufficient supply. They are now forwarding to the Treasury Department about $40,000 per day, but $200,000 at least is required to meet immediate demands with a space of one week country. About $75,000 is required for issue in place of the mutilated currency redeemed. The designs for the new five, ten, twenty and fifty legal tender notes have not yet been determined upon.

Captain Shaw.

Marshal of the London, England, Fire Brigade, arrived here this afternoon. He was met by Secretary of State, at the request of the British Minister, has written a letter to the Chief Engineer of the Washington Fire Department, in which he states Capt. Shaw's visit is for the purpose of studying the arrangements which are carried out by the Fire Department of the United States.

Compromising Revenue Frauds.

The Internal Revenue Department has not it appears altogether abandoned the much condemned system of compromising revenue frauds. To-day a Pennsylvania fraud, involving some thousands of dollars was settled, and on terms very satisfactory to the accused.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 24, 1869.

THE AFFAIRS AMONG THE INDIANS.

The records of the State Department show the following regarding State action on the fifteenth amendment to the National Constitution: Congress has ratified—Connecticut, Virginia, West Virginia, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Maine, Illinois, Michigan, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, Minnesota, Connecticut and Florida—12. Defective ratification—Kansas and Missouri—2. Rejected in Delaware and Kentucky—2.

PAYMENT OF COIN INTEREST.

On the first of September 24,864,125 in coin will be taken from the Treasury to pay the semi-annual interest on 10-40 bonds. The amount of bonds outstanding is $181,567,3-0. No further payments of gold interest will fall due after this until the 1st of November next, when $28,000,000 will be required to pay the semi-annual instalment of interest on the 5-20s.

BASE BALL.

The game of base ball between the Mutuals of New York and the Olympics of this city, this afternoon, resulted in another defeat for the Mutuals by a score of 25 to 32.

TENNESSEE DELEGATION.

Gov. Senter, Col. D. M. Nelson, Gen. J. A. Mowbrey and Col. John B. Brownlow, of Tennessee, are here on a visit for New York. Gov. Senter will return in a few days for the purpose of calling on President Grant.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

Hon. John A. Bingham at Alliance Last Evening.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ALLIANCE, OHIO, August 24, 1869.

Hon. John A. Bingham addressed a large audience at the Opera House in this place tonight, on the political issues of the day. His remarks were well received and warmly applauded. His argument referred principally to the two points of Democratic doctrine, viz: taxation of bonds and repudiation. He also overhauled the record of Mr. Pendleton and showed his unworthiness for the position for which he has been nominated. From the manner in which the speech was received it was apparent that the audience was thoroughly in accord with the views of the speaker.

THE HEATED TERM.

Range of the Thermometer at Different Points—Cases of Sunstroke Numerous.

MADISON, IND., August 24.—The thermometer stands at 99° in the shade and 125° in the sun.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 24.—There was one case of fatal sunstroke here to-day. Thermometer 96°.

CHICAGO, August 24.—The heat has been intense in Peoria during the past few days. Five cases of sunstroke occurred there yesterday, and a sufficient supply. They are now forwarding to the Treasury Department about $40,000 per day, but $200,000 at least is required to meet immediate demands with a space of one week country. About $75,000 is required for issue in place of the mutilated currency redeemed. The designs for the new five, ten, twenty and fifty legal tender notes have not yet been determined upon.

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ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, August 24, 10 P. M.

At the open board in the Produce Exchange to-day the market ruled active at a slight decline, selling at $1 30@1 37 seller August; $1 23 seller September. Corn sold at 93c seller August; 90c seller September; 89@89½c seller August. Nothing done in the evening, and prices entirely nominal.

Cambridge Cattle Market.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., August 24.—Beef cattle—receipts 580 pieces have ranged at last week's rates. Sales at $7 50@12 25, according to quality. Sheep and lambs—receipts 5,800; sales at 6@8c for sheep and 8c for best lambs, and last week there were some select lots sold at 9@9½c per head. Mixed lots of sheep and lambs sold at $2 25@2 50.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, August 24.—Flour nominally 25@37c lower. Wheat inactive. No. 2 Milwaukee at 90c. Oats in nominal at $1 00@1 07. Corn nominal at 80c. Oats nominal. Rye—sales 800 bush western at $1 12. Pork dull at $30 50 for heavy mess. Lard dull at 20c. Highwines scarce and nominal at $1 25.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, August 24.—Wheat—market brisk at $1 30 for red, $1 35@1 40 for amber; $1 35@1 50 for white. Flour $5 12½@5 50 for family; $5 75@6 00 for fancy. Rye 90c. Oats 45c. Corn 92c. Barley $1@1 10. Bacon 19½c for sides, 16c for shoulders, 16c for hams; 21½c for lard.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, August 24.—Cotton—sales 93 bales; middling at 32c; receipts 113 bales. Sugar inactive; common 10@10½c; fair 11½@11¾c. Molasses—receipts 609 bbls. Coffee dull; fair 19@19½c; prime 19¾@19½c.

GETTYSBURG.

REVIEW OF THE BATTLE GROUND.

About Fifty Officers Present—The First Day's Positions Examined—Difficulty of Determining Regimental Positions.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GETTYSBURG, PA., August 24, 1869.

About fifty officers have answered the invitation issued by the Memorial Association. Of these perhaps a half dozen commanded divisions at some stage of the battle, and about the same number brigades. There is no great enthusiasm, and little will be ascertained of special positions of troops beyond what is already known. Except in the most general way, nothing further can be ascertained of the movements that took of the rebel line concealed from our position. The positions of the first day have been examined to-day, and the party will visit the Cemetery and Culp's Hill to-morrow. The growth of shrubbery and changes in form make identification of regimental positions almost impossible.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Boston *Advertiser* has been lately sold to a new company for something less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Thomas L. Evans, aged sixty-three years, was shot dead by his son, Michael Evans, at his residence, 310 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, yesterday.

The steamers Evening Star and War Eagle were burned at the levee, St. Louis, about four o'clock yesterday morning.

The first passenger train passed over the Newburg and New York Railroad yesterday.

The Massachusetts State Democratic Convention meets at Worcester to-day. Considerable interest is manifested to see what resolutions will be adopted concerning the Digger Indians.

The Fenian Congress meets in New York today. John Savage, who returned from Europe, will present his report.

The steamers Silesia, from Hamburg, and City of Dublin, from Antwerp, have arrived at New York.

George Hills, a dissipated young man in East Hartford, Conn., was arrested on Monday charged with burning his mother's barn, it is supposed, out of spite, because his mother and sister had locked him out.

The steamers Cuba and City of Paris, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday morning.

The profit of one year's scavenging in the New York public streets, of the contract as at present arranged, amounts to three hundred and thirty-five thousand two hundred dollars.

The undertakers' quarrel over the dead body of Mrs. Sutton, at the Morgue, New York, was concluded by the interposition of the police, who gave the body to the undertaker selected by the Coroner. It was then removed for burial.

A man named Jacob Macke, employed on a farm near Freehold, N. J., became abusive towards Mr. J. W. Conover, a neighbor, on Friday afternoon, when the latter picked up clubs and stones. Conover being closely pursued, fired his gun at Macke, killing him almost instantly. He surrendered himself, and a Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of justifiable homicide.

A storm passed over Bridgeport, Conn., on Saturday, doing considerable damage. Several houses and trees were struck by lightning, the crops were prostrated and some oxen killed.

The Board of Trade of Leavenworth, Kansas, on Monday evening adopted a resolution requesting the County Commissioners to transfer their stock in the Kansas Pacific Railroad to John D. Perry, President, in consideration that he will build a bridge over the Kansas river at Lawrence. Assurances have been received that Mr. Perry and the Board of President of the Michigan Central Railroad, that the work will be commenced soon on the bridge of Leavenworth and Galveston Railroad, to complete the eastern connection at this point. The President of the Board was authorized to subscribe for the Kansas Pacific Commercial Convention, who were instructed to urge the claims of the Fort Leavenworth Reserve as the site of the national cemetery. Arrangements have been made for celebrating the completion of the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Northwestern Railroad on September fourth.

A Wheeling, West Virginia, telegram says; in addition to the sudden deaths reported in the previous telegram, it is announced that a German named Louis Boyger, aged thirty-three, was found dead in the Kenton House, cause unknown. It is conjectured by many that the intense heat of the past few days has ill affected the mind of the unfortunate man.

The Press Ball comes off at White Sulphur Springs, Va., August 31st. Among the managers are General Beauregard, the Turkish Minister, General Wilson, Governor Smith and others. Ten ex-Confederate Generals are at the Springs, among them Generals Lee and Beauregard. They will not be present at Gettysburg.

Two more small Philadelphia distilleries have been closed by the Government detectives, but the contraband article is still manufactured and sold.

Sabbath morning Mrs. Sarah George, an elderly lady, residing in North Wheeling, W. Va., was found dead in bed. She retired the night previous in good health.

At two o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the large building corner of Ninth and Wallace streets, Philadelphia, occupied by eight or ten different manufactories. There was no water on the spot, and a probability of a large fire.

Owing to the stoppage of the paper mills at Mansyunk, which were ran by water, the price of paper has advanced two and three cents per pound. Consulting engineers have been employed ranging to put in steam engines. These mills made fifteen tons of paper daily.

A resident of Wheeling, a young man named Samuel Bradley, who has been visiting a friend in Parkersburg, W. Va., was missed on Sunday. No clue was obtained of his whereabouts until yesterday, when parts of his body were found in a carpenter shop, hanging by the neck. He is supposed to have committed suicide. Cause unknown.

President Grant will arrive at Concord, N. H., on a special train to-day, and will stop a few minutes at Lowell and Manchester. A public reception will be held on his arrival at the State House. He will dine with Governor Stearns, and be his guest for the night. He leaves on a special train to-morrow morning for the Crawford House *via* Littleton, and will make the special Mount Washington train to the Profile House, and spend the night. Friday morning he will go to Burlington *via* the Vermont Central Railroad, and thence to Saratoga.

Vincent Collyer telegraphs from San Francisco that if Governor Mitchell's unwise proclamation, declaring the Navajoes outlaws, be enforced, it will break up the agency and flood all Indians in Southern California and the States troops nearer than Fort Wingate, forty miles distant.

The coincidence, *alias* Matt Beddell, arrested for swindling a St. Louis firm, is also charged with bogus check operations.

The first bale of new State hops was on the New York market yesterday.

The annual pic-nic of the Fenian Brotherhood at Jones's Wood, New York, yesterday, was attended by 12,000 persons. The best of order was maintained.

The celebration of the opening of the Newburg and New York Railroad at Newburg yesterday was a very enthusiastic affair. A grand banquet was given at Moore's Opera house last night and to-day. It was much needed.

CINCINNATI, August 24.—George Eckerly, late of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, died of sunstroke at nine o'clock to-night. Thermometer at noon 96°; during the afternoon 94°; sky hazy this evening.

Match Game of Base Ball at Mansfield, O hio.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, August 24, 1869.

The match game of base ball between the celebrated Haymakers, of Lansingburg, New York, and Independents, of this city, closed at the end of the seventh inning, the score standing forty-four to twenty in favor of the Haymakers. Weather very hot.

Fire at Van Wert, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

VAN WERT, OHIO, August 24, 1869.

A stable and carpenter shop on Main street, owned by Neff was destroyed by fire this afternoon; loss about $600; partially covered by insurance. Other buildings were in danger, but were saved by great exertions. Weather extremely hot.

Prince Arthur was on the streets of Halifax yesterday, with several of his companions. He afterwards attended a garden pic-nic on the grounds of the Archbishop of Halifax. In the evening he was present at a concert in the Horticultural Gardens, and received a cordial welcome. The weather is fine and cool.

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SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLES

The Crop Prospects in England—Trouble in the Spanish Ministry—London "Telegraph" on the Cuban Question—Shipment of Cattle from South America to England—Minister McMahon Badly Received by the Brazilians—American Legation at Asuncion Pillaged—The Coming Boat Race—The Betting Two to One on the Oxforda.

BY THE OLD CABLE.

Crop Prospects in England.

LONDON, August 24.—From the mass of the details of the condition and promise of the growing grain crops recently published, it seems to be the general impression that the continuance of the late dry and cold weather has been of immense service to the country. Much corn has already been gathered, and another fortnight like the past and the crisis of the harvest will be over. The copious rains which fell some time ago, though they delayed, did not damage the corn. This favorable change in the weather stopped an advance in corn, but great fluctuation is still expected, as the crops throughout Europe, with the exception of the interior of Russia, promise to be light.

English Pacific Squadron.

Rear Admiral Chads has been appointed to the command of the English Pacific squadron.

Death of Salvator Patti.

PARIS, August 24.—Salvator Patti, father of Adelina and Carlotta Patti, died here yesterday.

Amnesty to French Exiles.

The official news of an amnesty to the French exiles has been received with universal demonstrations of gratitude and sympathy toward Napoleon and the government.

Discussion in the Spanish Ministry.

MADRID, August 24.—Dissensions among the Ministry are increasing. Admiral Topete threatens to withdraw, having received insulting words towards the Bishops. The Republicans have petitioned the Government for better food and better quarters for the Carlist prisoners.

The Cuban Question.

LONDON, August 24.—The *Telegraph*, Liberal, in an editorial to-day, says if Cuba secures her independence she would be a valuable addition to a new bond with the United States. England would feel no jealousy at the aggrandizement which would complete the abolition of slavery as an institution. The loss to Spain would be an unquestionable one to the mother country, but a benefit to the colony and the cause of mankind.

Importation of Cattle.

The steamer City of Rio de Janeiro has arrived here. She brought from Montevideo 1,000 head of cattle as an experiment, which proved successful. A steamer is now building here to fit trade exclusively. She will sail in about six weeks, and others will follow.

Postal Service Increased.

The postal service with Rio Janeiro has been extended. Hereafter there will be four mails monthly instead of two.

Shipping Intelligence.

LONDON, August 24.—The steamers City of Cork, Nova Scotian and St. David have arrived out.

British Science Association.

LONDON, August 24.—S. Hulley has been chosen to preside over the meeting of British Associations of Science next year, in Liverpool.

Empress Eugenie at Lyons.

PARIS, August 24.—The Empress and Prince Imperial have arrived at Lyons, on their way to the East.

Meeting of French Senate.

The Senate will meet to-morrow to hear the report of the Committee on *Senatus Consultum*.

Gen. Ministers to South America.

The late American Ministers in South America, Gen. McMahan, from Paraguay, and Dr. Worthington, from Buenos Ayres, are expected to pass through here on their return home. It is reported when Minister McMahon approached the line of the allies on his return from Lopez's headquarters, he was badly received by the Brazilian officers. His escort, leaving the line, was attacked by some cavalry, although Count D'Eu had notified the army of the expected arrival of the Minister. The reported pillaging of the American legation at Asuncion is confirmed.

The Approaching Race.

LONDON, August 24.—The Harvard four were out this morning in Elliott's boat which was weighted up to the standard of the Barnham boat. They were steered this time by Stringer. The performance of the new boat was satisfactory. It is thought they will be more comfortable in this than any other craft which they have tried. They started with thirty-eight strokes per minute, and went to Hammersmith Bridge and back. It is said that the Harvard and Oxford crews both rowed over the entire course from Putney to Mortlake, the latter making the distance in thirteen seconds less time than the Oxford crew, which is generally entertained by Englishmen that Oxford must win, but the appearance of the crews hardly warrants the assertion that they are superior to the others. The result, mainly depend upon the skill of the coxswain, and his knowledge of the course. If the boats are well steered from the Soap Works through the Hammersmith bridge and just Ailo Island, and then will pull together, the results will depend entirely upon muscular force. The betting is two to one on Oxford.

The Viceroy's Reply.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 24.—A messenger has arrived from Alexandria with the reply of the Viceroy of Egypt to the Sultan's note, received by the Grand Vizier, who communicated the contents to the Sultan. Ismail Pasha gives assurances of his loyalty.

York Races.

LONDON, August 24.—The York August meeting commenced to-day, with a good attendance. The Zealand stakes for all ages was won by Mr. Merry's bay horse, two years, the Convial stakes for two years old was won by b. c. Kingscraig.

London Money Market.

LONDON, August 24, evening.—Consols for money, 93¾; account, 93¾. American securities dull: Five-twenty bonds at London, 82¾, Frankfort, 82¾; old, 82¾; new, 82¾; Illinois, 99½; stocks are heavy.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, August 24.—Bourse excited; rentes 73 francs 42 centimes.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, August 24.—Cotton market dull; middling uplands 13½@13¾; Orleans 13½@13¾. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales, for export 2,000.

Breadstuffs fair. California white wheat 11s; red western 9s 7d. Western flour 25s. Corn 31s 6d. Oats 2s 6d.

Pork 105s. Beef 90s. Lard 77s 6d. Cheese 63s. Beans 69s.

Common rosin is; fine 16s. Spirits Petroleum 8½d; refined is 8d. Tallow 47s 3d. Turpentine 27s 6d. Linseed oil 35s.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, August 24.—Flour 48s. Sugar 39s 9d @40s. Coffee 28s. Calcutta Linseed 62s 9d.

Petroleum at Antwerp quiet at 54½ francs. Cotton at Havre heavy at 161 francs.

GETTYSBURG.

The Reunion—Examination of the Battlefield.

GETTYSBURG, August 24.—At the meeting of officers this morning, Col. Bachelder was invited, on motion of Gen. Meredith, to take charge of the excursion of this day. The party then repaired to the field for the purpose of definitely fixing the position of the troops in the first day's battle. Many interesting incidents of the contest were related as the party passed from point to point. The principal points of the field, the roads by which the opposing troops moved and retired, and places where the different officers fell, were studied. The work to-day was confined to the ground covered by the troops on the first day's fight, including Seminary Ridge. The examination of the battle-field was conducted in a spirit of fairness, the desire being to settle the contradicted points. In the afternoon the positions of the Eleventh Corps in the first day's engagement were determined. Large numbers arrived this morning, including many officers of the First, Second, Third, Sixth and Twelfth Corps. To-morrow Culp's Hill, Cemetery Hill and Cemetery Ridge will be visited. On Wednesday evening there will be a ball in honor of the military and invited guests.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Democratic State Convention—John Quincy Adams Nominated for Governor—The Prohibitory Law Denounced.

WORCESTER, August 24.—The Massachusetts Democratic State Convention met to-day, Hon. Chas. Levi Woodbury presiding, who in his remarks advocated the annexation of Canada. John Quincy Adams, of Quincy, Adams, was nominated for Governor, and S. O. Lamb, of Greenfield, for Lieutenant Governor. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the prohibitory law; condemning the Legislature for not granting charters to certain labor organizations; recognizing the duties of acquiescing in the United States Senate's action in regard to affairs, &c. The Convention in the main was harmonious.

CUBA.

Insurgents Driven Away from Sagua la Grande—Gen. Quesada's Movements.

HAVANA, August 24.—The Governor of Matanzas, in a communication to the Captain General, says the insurgents have been driven from the neighborhood of Sagua la Grande, and that they retreated eastward.

Advices from Santo Espiritu are to the effect that Gen. Quesada's forces had not appeared at that place, as was expected.

UP THE MOUNTAIN.

The Mount Washington Inclined Railway.

A New Route to a Growing Community—The Work Begun—To be Completed in Ninety Days.

The many travelers who have tarried for a few days or hours at the great caravansary which takes its name from the river which flows between Pittsburgh and the base of the bluff on the south side of the city, cannot fail to have remarked the abruptness of the mountain-like brow immediately opposite. Those who have been tempted to mount its summit will doubtless remember the feelings of mingled surprise and pleasure aroused in the contemplation of the charming panorama spread out before them, combining at once all that is attractive to the artist, a great and prosperous city teeming with life, hills dotted with houses half hidden by foliage, that ever charming view, the meeting of winding waters, the whole fringed with foliage as far as the eye can command. Rivers spanned by bridges, and everywhere with every variety of craft found upon our inland waters, steamboats, lumber-rafts, coal-boats, ferries, streets teeming with all the evidences of industry and progress; tall chimneys belching forth fire and columns of smoke; landmarks these of our vast workshops; such in brief is the view obtained from Mount Washington. And we may add it is one of the finest views to be found east of the Rocky Mountains, in some respects it is the finest view in the country. Nowhere else on the American continent can you look at once upon the confluence of two rivers, a population exceeding two hundred thousand, and at the same time obtain glimpses at farm lands and forests. All these, as we have said, go to make up one of the most charming pictures the eye can rest upon. But this is not all. Once perched upon the summit of this abrupt looking hill you discover that you have mounted into a new atmosphere, reminding one of pure mountain air. The business of the city lies opposite and off to your right. The river breeze from the ohio wafts fresh air to you perpetually, carrying away entirely all the smoke of the great city. When the city and the surrounding hill tops are enveloped in a haze of smoke Mount Washington affords you a canny atmosphere. We say canny because one is always sure of finding the cream of our atmosphere on the top of Mount Washington. The difficulty hitherto has been to get there. The ascent to the summit of the hills lying between the rivers and that of Mount Washington is apparent to everyone familiar with them. The fact has been recognized in a practical manner. Although the facilities for reaching the summit of Mount Washington have been limited to legs in days past, private conveyances, the walking propensities of certainly a very large portion of the community in point of numbers are well respectability. Nothing but the lack of such facilities as are demanded by an American community has prevented the population from boasting a population of fifteen or twenty thousand. As it is, the difficulty of ascending awaiting the means of easy communication with the city cannot be less than five, and may possibly reach six thousand, and we should not in the least surprise many of our readers, but this number can be seen just as comfortable in one more guesswork. The great desideratum, means of easy communication, has at last been determined. A company has been formed, the necessary capital obtained, and the work begun. With all that has been done through the spring and summer towards the completion of the road, it is only necessary

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1869.

A DISPATCH received by the County Executive Committee yesterday from Senator MORTON, of Indiana, announces that he will be present and address the mass meeting at City Hall, on the evening of the 24 of September.

THE Fenians, awhile ago, were busy raising money for the "Irish Republic." They appear to have raised a good deal, for the "unexpended balance" of $70,000 is now in the hands of a receiver, in New York, subject to the action of the Legislature. We begin to suspect that these Fenians are not the sharp chaps they have been supposed to be; for on what other ground can an unexpended balance of $70,000 be accounted for?

THE remedy is to destroy the monopoly, by abolishing the duty on coal. That would bring both miners and owners to terms. And it would still leave enormous profits, for the Pennsylvania miners can lay down coal in all the eastern cities at a profit, at a less price than the foreign coal can be imported for if free of duty. —*Cincinnati Gazette.*

We suppose that the *Gazette* knows precisely why the repeal of the duty on foreign coal would "bring both miners and owners to terms;" but it is careful not to explain it. We are not going to seriously object to the trial, if for no other reason than to show to those who raise the clamor for repeal how mistaken they are. We wish now only to call the attention of the *Gazette* to the simple yet quite important fact, that the quality of coal about which is all the *fuss*, is anthracite or hard coal. Comprehending this, the next thing to understand is that the coal which it is proposed to let in free is bituminous or soft coal. Putting these two facts together, the next thing to know is, that the supply of bituminous in the markets where this claim is raised is now greater than the demand. Now taking these together, perhaps the *Gazette* can explain how, "by abolishing the duty on coal," both "miners and owners" are to be "brought to terms."

EMERSON ETHERIDGE, who is a prominent candidate for the United States Senate in Tennessee, though not prepared at present to go for it, does not doubt that "repudiation" will be a living issue very shortly. PENDLETON comes pretty near to this. He is for paying the debt in a certain way, otherwise repudiation is his motto. A Democratic Convention, great or small, do we find avowing the necessity of preserving the national faith and the importance of *frowning* down the rascality which inheres with repudiation. That is a point in regard to which Democratic Conventions preserve a studied silence—a silence which gives consent to the most infamous proposition ever heard of. Democratic leaders flatter themselves that soon they are to return to power; and it is one of the things never to be lost sight of, that while not a few of these leaders are openly for repudiation, seldom indeed do we hear from any of them an outspoken, straight-forward proclamation against the rascality. One thing is certain, all who are for repudiation, openly or secretly, turn to the Democratic party, they never dream of acting with the Republican party to accomplish their infamous object. No argument can be stronger.

IF Republics are ungrateful, what shall we say of the Democratic managers, in their attempt to rid themselves of Banker BELMONT, as Chairman of their National Committee? Mr. BELMONT bled freely in the campaigns of 1860, '64 and '68, and the only mark of appreciation he receives is an ignominious dismissal, and the substitution in his place of a New York ward politician. The charges against BELMONT are general incapacity and lack of devotion to the cause. The first may be true enough, for an acute banker is not necessarily a skilful political tactician; but the charge of indifference to results is absurd. Mr. BELMONT did as well for McCLELLAN as it was possible for any man to do. His individual subscription for that campaign we have heard placed as high as thirty thousand dollars; but the difficulty was beyond the power of strategy or the influence of money. It was in the candidates and principles, and not in the generalship of committees. The same was more strikingly manifest in the last campaign, for neither BELMONT nor his principals, the great ROTHSCHILDS, who make and unmake kings in Europe, could have saved SEYMOUR and BLAIR. The Democracy will have to dive deeper into their political machinery than BELMONT's place, to get at the secret of their ill luck; and it is worthy of note that his displacement is to meet a demand from the most disreputable faction of the party—headed by BRICK POMEROY, who is ambitious to be ranked as a traitor, but has only brains enough to be a blackguard of the most filthy description.

THE visit of Queen VICTORIA's third son, Prince ARTHUR, to the Confederacy of the Dominion, is believed to have something far more important in it than appears on its face. Saving his two elder brothers for the requirements of the English throne—which will certainly be ample considering the prolific character of the race—it is thought the home Government may be induced to prop up English influence in the Provinces by making of Prince ALBERT an American sovereign, to rule over all the British possessions in North America from Cape Race to the Pacific coast. His empire would be a magnificent one in geographical extent and undeveloped resources. The Canadians are a little slow, but they are becoming weary of their present condition of provincial dependence, and would be likely to hail a change of government, with a member of the royal family of England as a constitutional sovereign, with the greatest enthusiasm. By this policy their desire for independence would be gratified, and at the same time English influence would remain paramount in the Dominion. The reasoning the London papers have applied to the revolution in Cuba, and the duty of Spain, would suit the case of Canada admirably. It is likely that before long we will witness the opening of an agitation for independence, with Prince ARTHUR as the constitutional ruler of the New Dominion. It will flatter the vanity of the Canadians, and relieving England of all care for her American possessions, enable her to devote herself exclusively to the development of Asiatic possessions, where, after all, the seat of England's empire over the commercial world must remain.

WITH a State pride which is complimentary to the people of Pennsylvania they have studiously adhered to the rule of electing only natives to the office of Governor. This high position has been filled by sixteen gentlemen, since the adoption of the constitution of 1790. * * * The people have been satisfied, and, as no good reason at present appears why the time-honored custom should be dispensed with, the resolve has gone forth that it shall not be. Whatever minor offices may be given to others, let the motto on the back of the Executive chair be Pennsylvanians for Pennsylvanians. This Seven more than a matter of pride now, for the wealth, influence and commercial interests of the Democratic nominee all tend toward New York, a city that would gladly gain control of our great coal and iron regions for its own aggrandizement and our ruin.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Whatever of the above extract objects to Mr. PACKER on the ground of his identification with New York interests to the prejudice of the interests of Pennsylvania, we need hardly say constitutes in our mind a valid and substantial objection to the Democratic candidate, and one that merits the most careful scrutiny from every Pennsylvanian, be he Republican or Democrat. But there our approval of the *Press* article ends. We do not oppose Mr. PACKER because he was born in Connecticut, for we have yet to learn that this accident constitutes any disqualification, morally, mentally, physically or politically. If it does as to PACKER it assuredly does in regard to Judge WILLIAMS, who had also the honor of being born in that Yankee State. The motto the *Press* would thrust around our borders, "Pennsylvania for Pennsylvanians," is only relieved from the extreme of silliness by its almost wicked disregard of the cardinal principle underlying our institutions. It is more proscriptive than the most intolerant Know Nothingism; and the idea that such stuff will gain votes for Governor GEARY is an insult to the intelligence of our people. The question of State nativity has no more to do with the choice of Governor, this fall, than the startling problem whether the candidate uses "cavendish" or "solace." These reasons plenty why PACKER should not be elected Governor, and we decidedly object to the Republican party being placed in the position of opposing him because he is a native of some other State. It is belittling the canvass, and involves the confession that it is his only assailable point, which we are very far from admitting. If it is true that a certain prominent editor of this State would not object to being made a United States Senator from one of the Carolinas, the extension of the principle laid down by the *Press* might prove inconvenient in its own neighborhood. Pennsylvania for whoever comes here, in good faith, to make his home among us, is a much nobler and more patriotic sentiment than the one the *Press* improvises for "the back of the Executive chair." Why the "back," why not the seat? For aught we know, the most creditable feature about the Democratic candidate is that he was born in Connecticut, and had spirit and sense enough to emigrate.

PITTSBURGH TO CALIFORNIA.

Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati have either sent or are about sending commercial excursions to California over the Pacific Railroad. These excursion parties are made up of the prominent business men of those cities, and are in no sense champagne pleasure parties, after the style of most excursions during the heated term. Their view is to extend the business relations of the cities they represent, with the people of the far West, and by securing an exchange of commodities enlarge their trade, and open up new markets. In a certain sense pleasure and business are combined, for the excursionists, in prosecuting the business part of the enterprise, have an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the wonders of the great railroad, the beauty and grandeur of California scenery, and last, but by no means least, with the hospitality, good sense and jovial free-heartedness of the men of action who have laid the foundations of a commercial empire on the Pacific coast. No one can doubt but these excursion parties will be successful in achieving great results for their respective localities. The fruit may not be gathered this year, but it will be sure to come sooner or later. They will lay the foundations for the closest business intimacy in the future.

Now, it seems to us that Pittsburgh might use this means of advancing its trade and commerce with far greater propriety than either of the three cities we have named. In saying this, we do not disparage Cincinnati, St. Louis or Chicago; for the utmost development of their trade with the Pacific States and Territories will in no wise interfere with what we believe it is possible for Pittsburgh to achieve. Our products are peculiarly our own. We have no competitors, in certain branches of manufacturing, west of the Alleghenies, and we believe it is possible to open a wide and increasing market for our wares in the far West. If we do not attempt to secure a direct trade we may rest assured that our negligence will only serve to stimulate others not possessed of half our advantages.

Pittsburgh business men are the most conservative in the Union. They do not take hold of new ideas, and grasp at "the chances" with the same avidity that characterizes the Yankeeized Westerner. Of course if we have fewer brilliant triumphs we have no disastrous failures. But we think our prominent and wealthy manufacturers might borrow an idea from the business men of Chicago and St. Louis, in this matter of an excursion to the Pacific, and that it could be made to pay an hundred fold in solid dollars, setting aside the benefits that would accrue to individuals by the enlargement of their ideas consequent on drinking glasses with the daring and pushing men of the Pacific. Many of our heavy establishments have sent agents to the Pacific coast, and the intermediate territories opened up by the Pacific Railroad, but we maintain that far greater results can be secured by sending a formal delegation—one that will be recognized as a fair representative of the skill, enterprise and resources of our city. It will meet with a reception far different from that accorded to the individual commercial traveler, representing the interests of a single house. Hospitality is one of the characteristics of the western people, and a Pittsburgh delegation would have no cause of complaint on this score.

The suggestion we would make, therefore, and it is but a copy of that adopted elsewhere, is that such an excursion as we have spoken of, shall be organized in Pittsburgh for a visit to the Pacific coast the coming fall. Fifty or seventy-five gentlemen, representing various branches of trade, would be a sufficient number, and probably a larger number would not be desirable. The expense, considering the resources of those who would probably participate, would be very light, and the arrangements for comfort in traveling could be made of the most complete character. As the greatest manufacturing center of the Union, interested more than any other city of double the population, in the development of the mineral wealth of the country, the propriety of such an excursion, participated in by our capitalists, manufacturers and business men, is so manifest that it seems to us argument is entirely unnecessary in support of it.

The Legal Status of Chinese Emigration.

An effort has been made by some of the opponents of Chinese emigration to make it appear that there is an act of Congress forbidding such emigration. Such is not the case. "An act to prohibit the coolie trade by American citizens in American vessels," passed in 1862, says:

"That nothing in this act hereinbefore contained shall be deemed or construed to prevent the voluntary emigration of any Chinese subject, or other person carrying such person as passenger on board the same."

There is a proviso to this to the effect that there shall be a certificate from the United States consular agent at the port of embarkation that such embarkation is voluntary; but this proviso is expressly done away with by section first of the 37th Congress, approved July 27, 1868, which declares:

"That any declaration, instruction, opinion, order, or decision of any officers of this government which declares, that the right to change residence or expatriation is hereby declared inconsistent with the fundamental principles of this government."

This being so, no United States consular agent in any foreign port, Chinese or otherwise, has any right to limit the right of expatriation from the country of said port by certificate of free-will, or in any other way, shape, form or manner. Chinese immigration, be it known, *is*, under the laws of these United States, as free as the wind.

HON. JOHN COBURN, member of Congress from Indiana, has written a letter earnestly advocating the removal of the National Capitol to the Mississippi Valley. He says that vast sums of money are constantly asked for by Washington for the public buildings, which are not completed and never will be; whereas a new Capitol and Department buildings can be built in the Mississippi Valley for less money than Washington must have in the next fifty years for its scattered public structures. He loses what he terms his strongest argument on "population, wealth, resources, position, growth and centrality," and concludes as follows:

This project demands our attention upon the ground of economy, if upon no other, and as one interested in the great movement, I ask our people to appoint delegates to meet with our friends in St. Louis and consult as to this matter. It may be that the appointment under the census of 1870 will not give us sufficient power. But as sure as the sun continues in his circuit, the appointment of 1880 will. This is only eleven years ahead, and in that time not one dollar, except for the civil repairs, should be spent by the Government in Washington. Let us stand ready when the first rod of empire is completed in the west to plant the capital where it will stand undisturbed, the pioneer of empire. There the people, population, wealth, business enterprise social influence and moral force must place it forever among all nations.

THE New York *Sun* having plainly told Mr. CHASE that he was intended to enter the Presidential field he must resign the office he now holds, we are assured by the *Sun* itself, which is too conscientious to misrepresent, and entirely too conscientious to magnify anything in which it is concerned, that he has declined to give up President hunting and remain simple Chief Justice. We infer that it is barely possible that the Chief Justice reconsidered the matter of his duty to abandon the Bench for the livelier scenes of the political arena. At least the *Sun* intimates that he had better, and it is hardly probable that anybody is going to reject its counsel.

GOVERNOR PALMER, of Illinois, has selected a numerous delegation of prominent citizens to represent that State in the removal-of-the-Capitol Convention in St. Louis. Among these is Gen. LOGAN, who has given the question some attention, by having once introduced a resolution in Congress looking to removal. It seem that, after all, Chicago is a candidate for the National Capitol, and a paper of that city informs us that the aforenamed delegation are expected to "guard the interests of Illinois," in other words, advocate the claims of Chicago.

THE cotton crop of 1869, it is asserted, is so far advanced that it may be safely estimated at three million bales—half a million more than last year. On the supposition that this crop yields the planters twenty-five cents per pound, it will bring them in legal tenders $300,000,000, which is more than they received for the largest crop ever grown. It is computed that formerly they would have received less than $200,000,000 for such a crop.

ON Wednesday the schooner Congress, of Gloucester, picked up a dead fin-back whale off Cape Elizabeth, and next day the whale was towed inside the breakwater in Portland harbor. It is about sixty-five feet long, and will yield thirty or forty barrels of oil, worth $1,300. The whale was undoubtedly killed by a swordfish, the abdomen being pierced in a number of places by the weapon of that belligerent little fish.

SELLING reserved seats in railroad cars is practiced on some of the Eastern roads. We hope it will not become common, as it would only add another to the numerous extras to which the traveling public are subjected in this country. If roads will run first and second class trains, let them do it.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Charleston *Courier* is informed by a correspondent that in the upper part of the State there lives a young ex-Confederate soldier, whose leg was amputated during the war near the thigh. After ramputation the wound rapidly healed, and he was sent home. About a year after a fleshy protuberance was seen to grow out of the flesh, which in the course of a few months took the shape of a foot, and since that time it has been growing finely, until now the man has a perfectly new foot and leg growing from his thigh, which, in a year or so promises to supply the loss of his leg in the first instance.

Science has been reduced to a fine point. At the general session of the American Association for the advancement of Science, at Salem, telegraph wires, which had been put in connection with some of the patients at the City Hospital in Boston, were so manipulated as to transmit the fluctuations of their pulses, which were faithfully indicated by the click of the instruments in the hall, and by the aid of a magnesium light the exact motion of the blood was depicted by a little stream of light cast upon a darkened wall. After this, it was also demonstrated to the ear by the ringing of two little telegraphic bells, showing the two different sounds of the beating heart.

At Frankfort-on-the-Main a tailor lately married who had been betrothed to his bride for thirty-six years. The bridegroom was 68 and the bride 61 years old.

Miss Sarah T. Lovell, who recently died at Bangor at 73, had been given up to bed with consumption, and succeeded in surviving a whole family, none of whom, herself excepted, had that disease.

A Southern paper reports that hooping cough is "having a successful run" in a town in Louisiana. The author of the paragraph speaks of the troublesome disease as he would of a popular play.

An eccentric Londoner, who has been in the habit of driving about in a red, fire engine sort of coach, died recently, leaving $800,000 to Emperor Napoleon, whom he closely resembled in personal appearance.

Dr. Hoffman, Secretary of State of Indiana, is preparing a statistical report of the wealth and resources of that State, for distribution in foreign parts. It will make a document of about two hundred pages, and will be ready for the press in November or December.

A child has just been born in the town of Pittston, Me., which completes four generations of a family born within half a century. The mother is fifteen years of age, the grandmother twenty-eight years, and the great-grandmother forty-eight years. The young mother is the daughter of her husband's sister.

The fifth centenary of the birth of Huss is to be celebrated at Prague with unusual pomp on the 5th and 6th of September. Among those who have been invited are Bishop Strossmayer, Sand, Guizot, Emile de Girardin, and A. Cocherel, several of whom have already promised to be present.

Mr. Tennyson and his party were inexpressibly annoyed while in Switzerland by the hero worshippers, who stole every piece of property that they imagined might have belonged to the poet for relics. Even the most worthless articles were appropriated by the treasure-seeking thieves.

Another old story turns up with a variation. A Cincinnati heiress to $75,000 has become weary of her bundles who hover about her, and, "determined to be wooed and won for herself alone," has gone to Jacksonville, Illinois, and entered upon the interesting occupation of chamber and nursery maid in a private family. A Jacksonville paper tells the story.

Mrs. A. K Bailey, editress of the Decotah (Iowa) *Republican*, apologies for the detention of her paper, "because of the late arrival of an extra male."

A New Wrinkle in Hospitals.

The battle of Sadowa, between the Prussian and Austrian armies, decided as one of its results that hospitals should be models of the health of their inmates. After that sanguinary engagement, the wounded were removed to palatial hospitals, to tents, and to huts made of the wood, and there was such an enormous difference between the results of the treatment of the wounded in the large hospitals and in the tents and huts that the German surgeons and Landwehr opened to the fact that hospitals on a large scale were apt to shorten rather than to prolong the lives of patients. The British Medical Association has recently given the subject a very thorough discussion, and the evidence of a number of the leading surgeons and physicians of the Kingdom was given against large hospitals of all kinds, and against old hospitals, and large wards in hospitals generally. The larger a hospital is, all other things being equal, the more difficult it is to secure to the sick the great essentials of pure air, pure water and perfect cleanliness. The architect of a large hospital is apt to sacrifice sanitary requirements to beauty;—ornament, in these instances, too often means the creation of corners which delay and stagnate the air. They are also generally built as if to last for ages, notwithstanding the fact that "rooms used for the reception of the sick become permeated with organic matter, and how often it is said, 'should be pulled down and built upon fresh sites periodically." Sir James Simpson, the eminent English medical authority, at the session of the Association, said that he would not give up President hunting and remain simple Chief Justice. We infer that it is barely possible that the Chief Justice reconsidered the matter of his duty to abandon the Bench for the livelier scenes of the political arena. At least the *Sun* intimates that he had better, and it is hardly probable that anybody is going to reject its counsel.

The Secreting of Confederate Papers by Jeff. Davis.

The Bristol, Tennessee, *News* says of the curious statement made in Pollard's "Life of Jefferson Davis" of the secreting of important Confederate documents—a statement which was at first dismissed as sensational, but now recurs with an appearance of truth:

"It is now known that but little of this correspondence ever fell into the hands of the Federals, and neither they nor Mr. Pollard have ever been permitted to examine it; but the writer of this saw that which is probably the most valuable, and the place in which it is the vaults of a Montreal bank not two years ago, and it is believed it has been removed within twelve months it yet remains there, secure against every intruder."

THE Rochester, New York, *Democrat*—which, by the way, is a thoroughly intelligent journal—contributes something new concerning the Byron scandal, as follows: "We may remark as an incidental commentary on this story, that Lady Byron many years ago communicated to an American lady of the highest character the true reason of her separation from Lord Byron. The cause assigned was horrible enough, but cannot be repeated in print. It was, however, totally different from this cause assigned by Mrs. Stowe. Is it not barely possible that Lady Byron may herself have become unsound in mind by long brooding on the supposed insanity of her husband?"

ONE of the last suggestions in regard to the removal of the National Capitol has some force. It is proposed to send it to the Hot Springs of Arkansas. It is claimed for the water of these springs that it will not only destroy the taste for liquor, but will clear from one's system in a very short time all effects of previous dissipation.

THE Indianapolis *Journal* argues at length to show that Indianapolis possesses facilities for manufacturing iron superior to St. Louis, and is the best distributing point in the country. An earnest appeal is made to secure the future growth and prosperity of the city by making its advantages properly known.

A GERMAN named Wm. Berkley, clerk in Rhodes & Co.'s dry goods establishment, in Wheeling, was found dead in his chair Monday morning. His family had gone to the country the Saturday previous. It was his intention to have joined them on Sunday morning. Upon his wife's return he was discovered as above stated. The jury returned a verdict of death from an unknown cause.

IRON AND STEEL.

PITTSBURGH'S GREAT STAPLES

Historical, Statistical, Mechanical and Anecdotical.

History of the Rise and Progress of Pittsburgh Rolling Mills, Foundries, Furnaces, Forges and Steel Works.

In our first paper, we alluded briefly to the history of the old Pittsburgh Foundry, closing with the intimation that we would return to it in a future article, for the purpose of relating in detail the efforts made by the original proprietors for opening up various branches of the iron business which have since made Pittsburgh famous. In order to convey to the reader an idea of the condition of affairs "west of the mountains" in the early part of the present century, a glance at the means of transportation may not be amiss, since it not only enables us to form some idea of the obstacles encountered by the pioneer manufacturers, and the great difficulties they surmounted, but also furnishes abundant material for contrast.

TRANSPORTATION IN THE OLDEN TIME.

The present generation, checking off thousands of tons of iron every day shipped every week, brought and taken away numbers of miles every day by the iron horse, on roadways made of iron, cannot comprehend the current of affairs that permitted itself to be disturbed by the announcement that "Benner's pack-horses were in." The difference between hauling a barrel iron, strapping it across the back of a horse, and urging a dozen horses over the mountains with his heavy load, occupying many wearisome days in the journey, and all for the sake of transporting a few tons of iron to Pittsburgh; and "consigning herself" to one, two or three hundred tons metal, bar, or plate iron at a single shipment by rail, is so great that the modern manufacturer or merchant is excusable if he cannot find time to sum it up.* It is as much as he can do to comprehend how people in those days accomplished anything with canals and Conestoga wagons.†

Were we to rely upon the publications ranging from 1807 to 1820, we could form but a vague idea of the methods adopted by the early manufacturers, or the amount and variety of articles produced, the accounts furnished being exceedingly meagre. For instance, in Cramer's Almanac for 1813 we find the foundries disposed of briefly in the following manner:

Air Foundries.—Of these we have two, McClurg's and Beelen's, on plans which enable them to cast about 600 tons a year of all kinds hollow ware, machinery, anvils, blacksmiths' anvils, sad-irons, &c., worth $50,000. Mr. Price has also a small foundry for casting hatt-bodies and muskets for saddlery, who casts brass also. Messrs. Beelen and McClurg cast *iron boilers*, which answer as a valuable substitute for copper stills for distilleries. With these the operation is carried on by steam with half the expense of fuel and labor, and it is probable, a wholesome liquor produced.

Conversing with one of the early proprietors of the Pittsburgh foundry,‡ we were informed that he obtained the greater portion of the metal employed from Fayette county, from Isaac Mason's furnace, near Connellsville. One of the first innovations was the manufacture of cast-iron plow plates. Up to the beginning of the present century and for several years after the erection of the Pittsburgh foundry, plow plates were purchased across the mountains at a great cost. The iron furnished by Mason, it seems, was not adapted for the variety of articles produced in the foundry. (?) Perhaps the founders were not sufficiently skilled to appreciate the situation when they are told that the original proprietors began their adventure with one hundred tons of Mason's iron, from which it was expected to make everything required of them! Experiments were the order of the day. It was only after repeated efforts that they succeeded in supplying the wants of the public. The greatest difficulty in the early days of the foundry was experienced in supplying the demands of the Government, which was in urgent need of shot and shell in 1811, '13 and '14.

CASTING SHOT IN 1810-11.

The iron furnished by Mason was not easily melted, nor could it be reduced to the consistency required for the shot. In this sad dilemma, Mr. McClurg repaired to Ligonier Valley, to what was then known as the Hermitage Furnace, (which was owned by General Wm. Wilkins,) where he procured one hundred and fifty tons of metal, which, to employ his own language, "was almost as fluid as water." It was confidently expected from this that 8lb. Cast iron would make solid shot without any trouble. The shot made from Mason's iron were seldom perfectly solid, and as the demand for them was urgent, and the contract of paramount importance, every effort was put in the business of producing them as rapidly as possible. The new iron melted easily. When the "run" was made, everybody was delighted. In a comparatively brief space of time, the floor was covered with perfectly solid shot, and the proprietors and workmen retired in the evening with the feelings which intimate men who have at last overcome a vexatious obstacle. The rejoicing was of brief duration. When they entered the foundry the next morning, they found the floor covered with fragments of the shot—not a single one was left whole. During the night, the cooling shot waged a fierce battle, battering each other as they burst in pieces. Ultimately a fair article was produced by mixing the two metals. Shot were made at that time in iron moulds, in a similar manner to that in which a bullet is cast. The moulds were *turned out* at great expense, and the shot cast in them were ready for immediate use. Now, shot of every description are finished after they are cast. The difference in the two processes will be sufficient to explain to those of our readers who doubted the truthfulness of the statement that wagons were compelled to wait their turn in front of the old foundry patiently until the shot were cool enough to be handled.

ENGINE MACHINERY

Was made in the Pittsburgh Foundry as early 1810. Thus we have a clue to the business of "casting iron boilers and making iron and copper stills." Even as early as 1810-12, we are told, it was thought that boilers for generating steam might be made of cast iron. But the genius of Harrison did not breathe upon the projects of the day, and they ended in vague speculation.

CASTING CANNON IN 1813-14.

We have stated that the first cannon made west of the mountains were cast in this foundry in 1813. The first contract was for a number of carronades, five and six feet long, the greater portion of which were thirty-two pounders. The smallest carronade carried a twenty-four pound shot. Cannon of various sizes were also cast in the foundry the same year, twelve, sixteen, and twenty-four pounders. All these were cast solid, and bored out afterwards. The process was exceeding slow, as much time being consumed in making a twelve or twenty-four pound cannon in those days as is now occupied in making four ten-inch columbiads. Then, as now, the Government was very exact in its requirements. Foreseeing the future demands of the Government, and perceiving the great natural advantages possessed by Pittsburgh, the proprietors of the Pittsburgh Foundry conceived the project of establishing a cannon foundry on the site now occupied by the

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.

As early as 1813, the firm of Joseph McClurg & Son built a "boring mill" on the site of the cannon foundry. The cannon and carronades cast on the corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street were hauled up to the boring mill to be bored out. In 1827, however, Mr. Alex. McClurg built a foundry on the ground occupied by Bradley's steel foundry, still using the boring mill on the opposite side of the street. Ultimately the cannon foundry proper was conducted immediately beside the boring mill. In 1836, when Messrs. Kingsland & Lightner purchased the old Pittsburgh Foundry, the offshoot from it (the Fort Pitt Cannon Foundry), was conducted by Messrs. McClurg, Pratt & Wade, under the style of McClurg, Pratt & Co. Subsequently Mr. Wade bought out Mr. Pratt's place in the firm, the latter retiring. Mr. Totten also became a member of the firm at the same time. In 1841, the Messrs. Freeman, Knapp & Co. took charge of the cannon foundry, Mr. McClurg's connection with the concern having been severed in 1840. Subsequently the foundry was conducted respectively by Knap, Totten & Co.; Knap, Wade & Co.; Knap Nephews, and is at present known as the Knap Fort Pitt Co. Such, in brief, is the history of the origin of the foundry which has been engaged of late years in the business of furnishing 8, 10, 15 and 20-inch columbiads to the government—an establishment which may well be termed remarkable in more respects than one, and which has no equal on the American continent, or perhaps in the world.

SOME FACTS CONCERNING CHILLED ROLLS.

We have said that the first chilled roll made on the Monongahela was cast in the old Pittsburgh Foundry. The first chilled rolls of which we have any reliable account were made at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in 1798. The rolls were made on end, and the entire piece, including the neck, chilled. About 1811, one Joshiah Alger conceived the idea of making a chilled roll by casting the neck in sand, chilling the body of the roll. He obtained a patent for his invention, and the principle he employed has never been lost sight of since. But little attention was given to the subject for many years, however, and the merits of the chilled roll were rarely alluded to. In 1825, a workman employed at the Union Mill, Mr. Samuel Leonard, suggested to Messrs. Hays & Adams, (proprietors of the Hill Rolling Mill,) the propriety of employing chilled rolls. Messrs. Hays & Adams accordingly ordered a roll from the Pittsburgh foundry. Subsequently they countermanded their order, and requested Mr. Kingsland to furnish the roll. The article, it seems, was really made for both parties, but the proprietors of the mill accepted Kingslands roll. The magnitude of the contract was scarcely of such proportions as to justify any positive feelings on the part of the disappointed. The roll was twelve inches long and eight inches in diameter! [We would like to see the trifle placed beside the chilled rolls of the present period. A better illustration of "small beginnings" it would be difficult to conceive. The original roll could never take in the dimensions of its own children.] We have no positive knowledge of the part the chilled roll made west of the mountains played in "reducing iron." We are inclined to think, however, that its active life was as brief as its proportions. Chilled rolls made by the old processes were very uncertain investments. It was almost impossible to obtain a good one, or one free from "honeycomb."

HISTORY OF JAMES HARLEY'S INVENTION.

James Harley, the inventor of the method of making chilled rolls now employed throughout the world, was employed as a moulder at the Pittsburgh foundry. Perceiving the difficulties which had to be overcome in securing a chilled roll with a clean surface, and having no doubt seen many rolls condemned by the roll-turners after many days of labor had been expended in turning them to an almost finished condition, only to expose holes, on the surface or spots of "honey-comb," Harley put on his studying cap. It is but natural to suppose that he, in common with his fellow workmen, heard the complaints of the rolling mill men in alluding to the difficulty of securing a good surface on the iron they made, owing to the imperfection of the rolls employed. He had doubtless observed the loss incurred in making chilled rolls by the old process, as only those that were accepted were paid foa, and only by chance was a roll made which came up to the requirements of the mill owners. Knowing these things, Harley was led to believe that any method that would insure a more perfect chilled roll, would prove a valuable prize to the discoverer, even at that time, and would in all probability increase in value with the growth of the iron business. Absorbed with the importance of the idea, his mind continually occupied with plans, he chanced to observe the effect produced by a stream of water flowing from a pump into a horse bucket, and which, instead of falling directly into the bucket, entered it at an angle, causing the water in the bucket to whirl, and thus throwing some oats which were in the bucket into the center by the centripetal force produced. It immediately occurred to Harley that if a stream of metal was introduced in the roll flask or mould in a similar manner, all the dirt or foreign substance in the metal would be forced to the center of the roll thus cast, leaving the surface clear.

He did not make any secret of his theory, but immediately made it known to his employers, and in due time the necessary preparations were made for trying the plan thus conceived. The idea proved to be correct, and the moment success was insured, other parties began to make chilled rolls, imparting a revolving motion to the iron as it entered the mould by mechanical means. Suits were at once instituted against them for infringement. It was decided, however, that inasmuch as the inventor did not claim as his discovery the revolving motion given to the molten metal while filling the mould, (or chill in which the rolls are cast,) but simply to *entering the stream at a tangent with the circle of the roll* being made, the defendants could not be sued from making chilled rolls, and giving to the metal the motion required, as long as they did not produce that motion by a stream directed at a tangent in pouring.

The first roll made on the Harley patent was made in 1834—the patent was not issued, however, until the following year. After running fourteen years, the patent was extended seven years, making twenty-one in all. Pittsburgh almost an entire monopoly of the business of making chilled rolls, which were sent to every part of the country, and are also ordered from foreign countries. Pittsburgh furnishes seven-eighths of all the chilled rolls in use in the country. A single firm engaged in the business in this city‖ made and shipped in one year five hundred and seventy-six rolls to Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, Maryland, New York, Connecticut, Delaware, New Jersey, and South America. Those sent to the New England States are principally employed in rolling German silver and brass, which requires a more perfect roll than those employed in rolling iron, and which also subjects them to a severe test. Thus it will be seen that Pittsburgh retains her pre-eminence in making rolls by the Harley process. At the present time, we send all over the Union trains of rolls, fitted complete, and ready to make all kinds of iron when erected, the whole sometimes having a solid bed-plate of one piece from twenty-three to thirty feet long.

*Fifty years ago there was no "pike" to transport merchandise to and from Chambersburg, nothing but a rugged roadway. Everything was "packed" across the mountains on horses. Occasionally ox teams were found convenient. Thirty-nine years ago the writer was canal. From 1830 down to 1852, the means of transportation was similar to that of the preceding years of the last century. Salt was packed across the mountains from Conestoga Valley, and sold in Pittsburgh for four and five dollars a bushel. In 1818, 19 and 20 bar iron sold for $100 a ton; boiler iron $300; sheet iron cost $18 per hundred pounds. Hoop iron brought $200. A cut was cheap at $4 per dozen.

†When the packs began to give way to those grand old kings of the lake, the drivers of the wagons, in their excess, people congratulated each other upon the worthlessness of the goods which had been thus brought within a week's journey of Pittsburgh. The teamster's whip cut off with every crack the price of the cost of transportation. Down as late as 1852-54 the Conestogas commanded respect. We remember them as distinctly as yesterday. Magnificent turnouts they were, seldom less than six horses, in good condition: wagons weighing at least two tons, covered with a Quaker homespun cloth, the bells all changing promptly under their bells, and the drivers in gaudy frocks, and a red sash sun browned and lusty, swaggering as it befitted such dignified kings of the road. They often met in the roads—"pulled together" better in those days than do the drivers on one grade in a locality. Now and then one got stalled in a rut, the first man up sent heavenly to work to lend a helping hand, pulled his neighbor out of the rut, and re-swing their plodges of good fellowship over a new keg from a flask of spirits carried onward together. Since the canal and Conestoga days the Pittsburgh trade has grown from 1812, the Mexican war, and the "Great Conflict" between the north and south, to the establishment of works which weigh 18,000 pounds and project a ball weighing seventy pounds. The largest gun in 90 pounders and carries a ball weighing 128 pounds. The fifteen inch army gun is seventeen feet in length, weighs 50,000 pounds, and projects a ball weighing 450 pounds. The navy gun is four inches shorter, weighs 42,000 pounds, with a shot of the same weight. Both are forty feet in diameter at the trunnions. The twenty inch gun weighs between fifty eight and sixty tons, and projects a shot weighing 1,000 pounds.

‡Lewis, Rossiter & Co.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Dublin *Express* contains an account of the forcible removal of a girl into a convent in Belturbet, county Cavan, by her mother, aided by a crowd, who dragged her violently through the streets, amid shouting, howling, curses and struggles. Her father, who is a Protestant, is about to take legal proceedings to recover her.

The Viceroy of Egypt reached Alexandria on the 28th ult., and on the following day was waited upon by the consular body, who congratulated him upon the reception he had met with from the sovereigns and people of Europe. His Highness, in reply, said he had felt much gratified by the kindness and sympathy every where exhibited toward himself.

The new Algerian constitution will, it is said, be submitted to the French Senate as soon as possible after the *Senatus Consultum* is disposed of.

The Correctional Tribunal of Rouen has condemned M. N. Gallois, director of the *Progrès de Rouen*, to fifteen days' imprisonment and 500f. fine, and M. Hirrigoyen, editor of the same journal, to two months' imprisonment and a fine of 500f. for offenses against the Government.

Queen Isabella, of Spain, had left Paris for Trouville, where she will remain two or three weeks. The Emperor paid her a visit before her departure.

The number of marksmen who took part in the late competition at Z.ug, in Switzerland, was 3,113. Of the different cantons Zurich furnished the largest number, and was represented by 670. Geneva came next with 350. Vaudois sixty. There were seventy-seven foreigners.

The ratifications of the treaty of commerce between Switzerland and the Zollverein had been exchanged at Berlin. The convention will take effect from the 1st of September. Practically the whole of Central Europe is, for the purposes of trade, fast becoming one country.

A duel with pistols was fought on the 9th, between M. de la Ponterie, political director of the *Paris* newspaper, and M. Gustave Nacquet, formerly an Attaché of the Embassy at Madrid. The two adversaries were placed at fifteen paces, one shot was exchanged, but without effect.

In Austria sentences of confinement pronounced upon priests and "religieuses" of both sexes by their ecclesiastical superiors, will, for the future, be deemed valid only in those cases in which they are voluntarily submitted to by the lower tribunals, still using the legislations, we may safely assume, are due, partly at least, to the late shocking disclosures at Cracow.

Letters from Naples speak of the probability of a change of the Italian capital from Florence to Naples.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte, a son of Prince Lucien, and a nephew of the first Napoleon, was married two years ago in Belgium to the daughter of a workman in the Faubourg St. Antoine. The marriage has just been publicly acknowledged, thus rendering justice to the two children who are the issue of the marriage.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Longfellow, just before he went to Oxford for his degree, was received by the House of Lords on a rather memorable occasion. Mr. Disraeli, standing on the steps of the throne, held a long chat with Lord Cairns and Lord Grey. When turning to go, Mr. Disraeli shook hands with a "distinguished stranger," taken by the spectators to be Mr. Longfellow. The two authors are said to have talked as if they had much in common; and Mr. Longfellow had the fortune to receive the first historical event, for Sir Erskine May at that moment came to the bar with the Irish church bill, and the message that the Commons had agreed to the Lords' amendments without alterations.

Du Chaillu is thus reported by a New York correspondent: "He is a lady-killer. We thought him a hunter of another sort. He commits poetry, waits for a moonlight night, and then lets it gush. He does it well and effectively. He dresses beautifully. He worships flowers, and consequently decks himself. Why shouldn't he? His mustache is lovely. His eyes are dreamy, and he lets the lids droop, oh, so sweetly! He wanders by the sea, and takes up snatches of the Italian boy's ditty, and warbles them into willing ears. He tells long stories after the Othello fashion to every crinolined and pantered Desdemona who is either pretty, rich or distingue. Desdemona looks at him and

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 25, 1869.

The demand for money to-day was very light. Good paper is scarce, and the banks receive readily all first-class offerings. In New York there is an abundance of funds for use on call, and on the last day of the week loans were made as low as five per cent. The fact is, the capitalists and the class of speculators who control large sums are averse to lending in any other way, and hence we find high rates for discounts, prime double name paper ranging from nine to twelve per cent. Even the recent legal proceedings seem not to have frightened the Shylocks, who refuse to invest in paper, and kept their money on call from day to day in the expectation that something will turn up which will enable them to earn extravagant rates of interest. Again, the speculative spirit is so widespread that people having money are unwilling to tie it up for three to six months in paper when there are or may be so many chances of making a "turn" in stocks, bonds and gold.

If Secretary Boutwell continues his policy of buying bonds until Congress meets in December, of which there seems to be but little doubt, then a favorable opportunity will offer for taking in the outstanding five-twenty bonds, in accordance with the privilege which Government holds of redeeming them at the expiration of five years; and Government can then place upon the market bonds bearing 6 or 6½ per cent. interest per annum. In such case the currency sixes, having thirty years to run and no privilege of redemption before maturity, will become the most valuable Government bonds for investment, and the gold sixes, bearing 5 per cent. interest in gold, would require the price of gold to average 120 per cent. for twenty years, in order to make them on a par with currency sixes. When the deception practiced upon the people at Washington against national bank note circulation, like other Government bonds, has run its course, and money buyers to replace the higher priced ones, the continued activity now apparent in bonds in Europe are due to the heavy purchases still being made by the wealthy banking firm of Rothschilds. Some of the less influential banking firms of London have gone largely short of our bonds, and they are likely to be twisted by the heavy absorption of bonds by the Rothschilds. The New York correspondent of the Rothschilds is now in Europe in consultation with them, and it is probable that the Rothschilds will not be buying so freely of Government bonds. The almost boundless wealth of the Rothschilds will enable them to carry an enormous amount of our bonds, and it is estimated that it is their intention not to stop short of $100,000,000, if that amount can be purchased without advancing the price to far in gold. It is said that the dealers in New York are not doing anything to advance the market, as they have not purchased all the bonds they want. When they get their full line, the market will respond handsomely to the advance on the other side.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
Gold	132½	132¾	132⅝
U. S. bonds, 1881	122	122	122
U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1862	122½	122¾	122¾
U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1864	121¾	121¾	121¾
U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1865	121¾	121¾	121
U. S. 10-40's	114½	114¾	114¾
U. S. 7-30's, Aug. and Sept.	109½	109¾	109¾
U. S. 5-20's, July	120¾	120¾	120¾
U. S. 5-20's, Jan. and July, 1865	120¾	120¾	120¾
U. S. 5-20's, Jan. and July, 1867	120¾	120¾	120¾
U. S. 5-20's, Jan. and July, 1868	120	120	120

—The following stocks were sold last evening on the second floor of the Commercial Sales Rooms, 100 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer:

Iron City National Bank	$95 00
Bank of Pittsburgh	68 00
Allegheny National Bank	68 00
Mechanics' National Bank	87 50
Commercial Bank Company	90 00
Pittsburgh Gas Company	91 00
Allegheny Gas Company	49 00
Allegheny Suspension Bridge	52 00
Citizens' Insurance Company	48 25
Allegheny Insurance Company	25 50
Western Insurance Company	43 00
Eureka Insurance Company	40 00
People's Insurance Company	39 00

—The New York stock market exhibits considerable weakness to-day, and there is a general decline throughout the list. The bears are bound to have lower figures, and as many of the most active of the bulls have unloaded and gone short we may look for lower prices yet.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

August 24, 1869.	10 00	11 05	12 10	1 40	3	4
	A M	A M	M P	M P	M P	M P
New York Central	198	198½	197½	197¾	197¾	197¾
Hudson River	179	179¾				
Harlem	130¾	130¾	130	130	130	130
Reading	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Michigan Central	107½	107	106¾	106¾	106¾	106½
Michigan Southern						
Illinois Central	139	139				
Cleve. and Pitts	104½	105	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
Fort Wayne	154	154½	153½	153½	153½	153½
Chicago and Northwestern	79¾	80	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
Do preferred	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Rock Island	85	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½
Toledo and Wabash	84	83	83	83	83	83
Toledo and Wabash, pref.	93	93	93	93	93	93
Chicago and Alton	155	155	155	155	155	155
St. Paul	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
St. Paul, preferred	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Ohio and Mississippi	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½
Pacific Mail	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
Western Union Telegraph	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
Adams Express	90	90	90	90	90	90
Merchants' Union Express	19	19	19	19	19	19
American M. U. Express	78	78	78	78	78	78
Wells, Fargo Express	19	19	19	19	19	19
United States Express	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
Gold	132⅝	132⅝	132⅝	132⅝	132⅝	132⅝

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Mon.	Tues.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	198	197¾		¼
Hudson River	179	179¾	¾	
Harlem	130¾	130		¾
Reading	96¾	96¾	¼	
Michigan Central				
Michigan Southern	107½	107		1½
Illinois Central	139	139		
Cleve. and Pitts	104½	105	½	
Fort Wayne	154			
Chicago and North.	80	79¾		¼
do. preferred	95¾	95¾		
Rock Island	84½	84½		
Toledo and Wabash	84	83		1
do. preferred	93	93		
Chicago and Alton	155	155		
St. Paul	87½	87½		
do. preferred	87½	87½		
Ohio and Mississippi	31½	31½		
Pacific Mail	27¾	27¾		
Western Union Telegraph	32¾	32¾		
Adams Express	90	90		
Merchants' Union Express	19	19		
American M. U. Express	78	78		
Wells, Fargo Express	19	19		
United States Express	43¾	43¾		
Gold	132⅝	132⅝		

—We notice the removal of the banking house of James T. Brady & Co. a few doors below their old stand, to a temporary location, until the old corner is improved by a more suitable building for a banking house. It is the design to have erected a costly and handsome structure on this site, and elegant and eligible business corner, which will be occupied permanently by this well established and widely know banking firm.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY EVENING, August 24, 1869.

Our general markets continue quiet, but the aggregate in amount of trade is fully up to the expectations of our merchants. There is so little doing in grain that prices are but nominal. Flour is very quiet, with a downward tendency in prices. Provisions are less active but prices firm. The changes to be noted will be found annexed, and are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Market dull at prices ranging from $1 25@2 75 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

BLACKBERRIES—Market well supplied at 99c @$1 ₱ bucket.

BEESWAX—Sales of pure at 40c, and mixed with grease at 35c. ₱ lb.

HONEY—Sales at from 25@30c ₱ lb, as to quality.

POTATOES—Market very dull on account of large receipts. Sales from store at 75@81 ₱ bbl, and on the bucket at 90@95c. Sales of Jersey sweets at $5 50@6 75 ₱ bbl.

PEACHES—Prices are lower as sales were made at prices ranging from $1 25@2 ₱ bush, as to quality.

PLUMS—Sales at $3 50@3 75 per bushel.

PEARS—We quote at $4 ₱ bbl for choice.

ONIONS—Market dull at $3 75@3 ₱ bbl.

TOMATOES—Very dull at 50@75c ₱ bush.

BUTTER—Receipts fair, but mostly in bad order. Choice table butter readily commands 23@25c ₱ lb. Inferior and common is dull at from 15 to 20c ₱ lb.

EGGS—Receipts of choice light and in fair request at 15@16c ₱ dozen.

CHEESE—We quote Phœnix hydraulic cement at $2 25@2 50 ₱ bbl, and Johnstown at $2 25.

HAY—Dull at $18@18 00 ₱ ton for new crop, from country wagons.

CABBAGE—Firm at 2@3c in large lots, and 20c in a small way.

BEANS, LIMA, ETC.—Market firm with a fair demand. Shellers 15@c; rib sides 18@c; clear sides 19@c; sugar cured hams 23@c; dried beef 22@c.

LARD—Steady. Sales of Cleveland at 22@23, and White Lime at 21@c.

LARD OIL—Market steady and firm. We quote lard in tierces 21c, and lard in buckets 21½c.

MESS BEEF—$31 00 ₱ bbl.

CHICKENS—Sales of spring chickens by the coop at 50@75c ₱ pair as to size and condition.

TOMATOES—Market dull at 50@90c ₱ bushel.

CHEESE—There is a fair demand. We quote Western Reserve at 14c; Hamburg 14@c; Ohio Sage 15c; Ohio Goshen 16c, and New York Goshen 17c. This latter is generally an advance of ½@1c ₱ lb.

FLOUR—Market quiet and prices weak and nominal, with but a light demand. The only inquiry is for choice brands. From store we quote choice winter wheat in barrels at $7 25@7 50; prime to choice spring $6 00@7 00, and fancy brands $7 75 to $8 00. Low grades range from $7 38@8 00; second best brands from $7 00@7 38; family quality $6 50@6 90, and baker's flour $5 50@6 00 ₱ bbl.

RYE FLOUR—We quote at $6 25 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—The market continues dull, and prices for nearly all kinds of grain are weak. Wheat is lower and dull, and for old red winter not quotable at over $1 30@1 35 ₱ bushel. Spring wheat 5c ₱ bushel on the track. Corn is dull at $1 00 ₱ bushel for prime, yellow ear, or shelled, or track or elevator. Oats are lower, with sales of 70c ₱ bushel on the track at 45@46c and from store at 50@52c ₱ bushel. Rye is dull at $1 10@1 15 ₱ bushel, and old at $1 20. Prime fall barley sold at $1 35 ₱ bushel, but little demand.

WHISKY—The market is unsettled, and for high wines and rectified prices are higher. We quote high wines at $1 25 ₱ gallon; common rectified $1 30, and proof rectified $1 50 ₱ gallon; half rye and half corn $1 75; old Monongahela, two years old, $2 25, and old Monongahela three years old, $3 50 ₱ gallon. Very old whiskies are scarce, and sell at high and nominal prices, varying from $5 00@8 00 ₱ gallon.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CATTLE—The receipts for the past week were 6,678 head, against 6,888 head the previous week. The shipments for the past week were 4,782 head, against 4,765 head the previous week.

During the past week the movement in cattle has not been of a sufficiently active movement to gratify holders of stock. On Monday, 15th, the market opened with about 1,200 head in the pens, but the demand was limited, both from shippers and city butchers, and consequently no easiness prevailed. The heavy receipts of Tuesday, amounting to 3,115 head, did not tend to improve the condition of affairs, especially as the bulk of the offerings consisted of medium and lower grades of cattle, Texan and Cherokee steers, and rough stock, while the inquiry was largely for good to choice smooth shipping steers. On the latter class of cattle, prices were fairly sustained, and sales effected with considerable readiness, but the poorer grades were either rejected entirely or purchased by butchers at concessions from the quotations of the previous week. On Wednesday the receipts were light, being limited to 804 head, and a fairly active inquiry from New York, Pittsburgh and Allan's operators. A better feeling was the result, and prices ruled a trifle firmer, especially on good shipping steers and butchers' stock. Receipts were also light on Thursday, and the market ruled steady, with a good demand for shipping steers; sales at $4 @5 for common to prime. On Friday the receipts were moderate, receiving 629 head, and a fair demand was experienced, principally for Texans and choice Illinois hogs, on which an advance of 25c@50c was realized. On Saturday and Wednesday were also light, the feeling being firm, and a further advance seemed probable. A few packers were in the yards, but the bulk of the offerings were taken by New York and Allan's shipping agents. This continued until about ten or eleven o'clock on Thursday, when a change in condition took place, caused by the heavy receipts, and no further purchases were made, except a few half cars on account. Though the receipts on Friday were but little over 5,000 head the remains of the preceding days offerings formed quite a large supply, and dealers were confined to force sales, being compelled to submit to a further decline of 25c. On Saturday there was a fairly active movement. The receipts were only 2,063 head and a much firmer feeling prevailed. The demand was principally on New York account, and 3,000 head were shipped. Coarse, heavy hogs found ready sale at former rates, and these were quick in the pens. The market closes firm and steady at $5 @5 20 for common hogs, $5 25@5 50 for fair to good, and $5 60@5 75 for good to choice grade.

SHEEP—Receipts for the week 3,512 head, and shipments 684 head. The greater portion of the supply has consisted of thin light sheep, while the only demand was for good fat mutton sheep. Prices have had a downward tendency throughout, but only sufficient business has been transacted to warrant any change in our quotations. The market closed dull and weak, with quite a number remaining in the pens. Sales were made at $2@2 75 for common to prime, $3@3 75 for fair to good, and $4@4 25 for good to choice.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

TUESDAY, August 24, 1869.

CATTLE—The number on sale this week aggregated 980 head, against 799 head last week, and 764 head the previous week. The general quality of the stock was inferior in quality. The best on the market, few in number, was bought up by our best city butchers at the same figures they purchased one week ago. There was but a light demand for common and inferior grades, even at a depression of 2@3c per cwt from last week, and quite a number had to pass over for another market, as unsold. From Chicago there were 7 cars, and from Ohio 12 cars. The balance was from our own State, representing Washington, Lawrence, Green and Butler counties. Among the sales reported we notice the following:

I. Rothschilds, 20 head of Chicago steers at $5 @6@6 25 ₱ cwt; L. & J. Stunmburg, 50 head of fair to prime Chicago cattle at $5 @6@7 00; Trautman and Lobman, 99 head of Chicago and Ohio at $5 @6@6 50; Keefer & Katz, 97 head of Chicago at $5 @6@6 25; S. Marks & Bro, 52 head of Chicago and Ohio stock at $5 @6@6 50; Cornwall & Kahn, 100 head of Chicago steers at from $4 @6@7 75; Engeman & Co., 19 head mixed Ohio stock at $5 2; Hedges & Taylor, 40 head Ohio cows, heifers and steers, at $3 @4@5 50; Boyle & Carter sold 30 head, from Marshall county, West Virginia, and 20 from Green county, Pa., steers, cows and heifers, at an average of 5c; Lamb sold 35 head Ohio stock at 5½@7; Dan Kennedy sold 14 head cows, steers and heifers, from Lawrence county, at 5@6c; Kauffman, 20 head cows, heifers and steers, at $4@5 75; S. Lowenstein, 19 head Pittsburgh stock, at 5@6c; Hamilton & Co., 20 head mixed stock at $5 2; Holmes, Lafferty & Co., 71 head mixed stock at $4@6 70; Hazlewood & Blackstock, 20 head mixed stock from Ohio and Pennsylvania at 5 @6@6 50; J. Zeigler, 23 head Washington county stock, at from @c per cwt; 2 cars from Butler county at $4 87@5; Filmer & Sheltemamlie, 15 head Butler county steers and heifers at $5 @6@6 25; Haas & Kraus, 45 head Ohio steers and heifers at $6@7 25; M. Sheasley, 2 head of steers from Belmont county, Ohio, at $6@6 50; 32 head mixed stock from Greene county at $4@5 50; Peter Hartman, 42 head mixed stock from Greene county at $4 25 @5; J. Neely, 36 head good to extra at $6@7 75.

HOGS—There were but few transactions in hogs, but there was no material change in prices from the quotations of one week ago. The demand was very light. A few choice hogs sold at $5 75@6 25 per hundred. There were considerable lots of a stock quality offered but there was no demand, and only a few of them were sold. Hogs sold $5@5 75.

SHEEP—There was quite a large number offered, aggregating over 2,300 head. The demand was slight, and the market ruled very dull. The few choice sheep on sale brought readily $5@5 50 per cwt, and the best lambs sold at $3 00@3 50 per head. Common grades were dull of sale and prices nearly 1 per cent. A large number of the common grades were left over unsold.

Flour and Grain at Chicago.

The receipts and shipments of flour and grain at Chicago the past week, corresponding with the periods named, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.	Aug. 21, 1869.	Aug. 14, 1869.	Aug. 22, 1868.
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Wheat, bush	352,454	318,456	640,599
Corn, bush	1,016,404	674,419	1,079,149
Oats, bush	250,102	234,166	421,669
Rye, bush	22,316	10,741	127,378
Barley, bush	19,130	19,831	50,645
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Rye, No. 1	98	1 21
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St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, August 24.—Tobacco—offerings liberal and prices easy, but not generally lower. Cotton nominal at 23c. Hemp in good demand for undressed at $180@190. Flour unchanged. Wheat in fair business; buyers holding off for lower prices; supers $4 50@5 25; extras $5 25@6 25; XX $6 75@7 50; XXX $8 50@7 50; family $7 50@9 00. Wheat opened firm but fell off before the close; No. 2 red, 1 car $1 32; No. 3 do $1 16; strictly prime red $1 17; choice $1 25@1 42; No. 2 white $1 36@1 37; choice $1 40@1 45. Corn firm but inactive; choice mixed in bulk 86c; choice to fancy white in sacks 79@80c. Oats better, mixed 56c; white 57c. Barley—small sales good to prime spring at $1 15. Rye slow at 95@96c for good to prime. Whisky advanced to $1 20. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Provisions very dull at $19 25 for pork; 16½c for dry salt shoulders; 18c for clear sides; 15¾@16c for bagged shoulders; 18c for canvassed; 20c for clear rib; 19½c for clear sides. Lard quiet at 19 c for choice to fancy, and 2c for keg. Cotton—good supply and active demand at 27@28½c for common to prime and 29½c for choice. Hogs in good demand at $5@5 25 for fair to choice packing and shipping; $5 30@5 50 for choice to extra butchers' weights.

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CINCINNATI, August 24.—Flour dull; family $5 75@6. Wheat quiet but holders firm; not much demand; red, $1 26@1 28; white, $1 35@1 40. Corn advanced to $1; demand good. Oats dull at 48@50c; supply increasing and offerings free; demand fair to active demand; sales 234 bbls. at $8 to $21; Pennsylvania at $5 25@6 50; J. Zeigler, 23 head Washington county stock, at from @c per cwt; 2 cars from Butler county at $4 87@5; Filmer & Shelemamlie, 15 head Butler county steers and heifers at $5 @6@6 25; Haas & Kraus, 45 head Ohio steers and heifers at $6@7 25; M. Sheasley, 2 head of steers from Belmont county, Ohio, at $6@6 50; 32 head mixed stock from Greene county at $4@5 50; Peter Hartman, 42 head mixed stock from Greene county at $4 25 @5; J. Neely, 36 head good to extra at $6@7 75.

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The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

County Fairs.

Fairs are to be held in all the more enterprising and progressive counties of the State, excepting our own, during the coming fall, and in some counties two and even three exhibitions have been arranged for. There is to be no County Fair held in Allegheny this year, mainly because of the apathy and indifference which seem to pervade all classes. The Board of Managers of the Agricultural Society carefully considered the matter, and after sounding the merchants, manufacturers, farmers, stock raisers, and others most directly interested, and reporting the results of their inquiries, it was found that there was so little disposition manifested to assist in getting up an exhibition, that they were compelled reluctantly to abandon the effort. The old spirit which used to animate our people, in both city and county, in regard to these annual displays of the products of our factories, workshops, farms and gardens, seems to have entirely abated, and many who, a few years ago, had a keen appreciation of the value of our county fairs, now declare them a nuisance. Others, while admitting their utility, are indisposed to take upon themselves the slightest trouble or inconvenience in getting them up. When asked the question: "Will you exhibit if we hold a fair?" the answer generally is: "Well, I don't know; it costs considerable, and I don't think it will pay." If some such vague answer as this is not given, the more decided one of a flat refusal may be expected. Very few men are encouraged to give the fair cordial and earnest support which they ought, and, until a better spirit is manifested, the Board will no doubt pursue a proper course in giving the people an opportunity to rest awhile. Perhaps another year they will be prepared to enter upon the work of getting up an exhibition, which will please all others, and thus make amends for their present carelessness.

A Nocturnal Intruder.

At an early hour yesterday morning the usual quiet of Pittsburgh was disturbed, and the inmates of several houses aroused from their slumbers by screams of females which proceeded from the second story of a boarding house on the corner of Liberty and Market streets. The male boarders, as quickly as possible, hastened to the room whence the cries proceeded, and the vigilant police gathered on the pavement in front of the house and held themselves in readiness to cooperate. When quiet had in a measure been restored, one of the girls stated that she was awakened by hearing a noise in her room, and on glancing towards the window she observed a man in a crouching attitude. She set up a terrible scream which awoke several other girls sleeping in the same room, and their consternation was great. By the time the boarders had reached the room the nocturnal intruder had made his escape by climbing through a window in the rear of the room and letting himself down to the yard over the roof of a shed which stands in the rear of the premises but no traces of the fellow could be discovered. What his business was in the house at that time of night no one knows nor is there the least suspicion who the intruder was.

A Mammoth Stone.

The heaviest stone ever delivered in this city was dropped *in front of the new City Hall building, on Smithfield street*, yesterday. The stone is sixteen feet long, eight feet wide, and fifteen inches thick, and weighs about twelve tons. It was quarried by Messrs. Harrison & Brother, at their quarry at Catfish, Clarion county, seventy-two miles from this city. It was loaded on a car on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, from the platform at the sliding belonging to the quarrymen, and the weight exceeds that usually allowed for a car, some two tons. Two other stones, of similar size, have been quarried for the City Hall, and when dressed will be placed so as to serve as a floor for the balcony, and also as a ceiling for the entrance to the hall. They will project about six feet from the outer wall, and will furnish a substantial platform for such orators as the present and future generations may furnish for the citizens of the Smoky City. This is the heaviest stone ever delivered here, and there is only one larger in the city—the flag, twelve by sixteen feet, and ten inches thick, placed in the pavement in front of the Monongahela House.

Fell From a Wagon.

Yesterday morning as a farm wagon was being driven along Carson, near First street, South Pittsburg, one of two men who sat upon a high seat in the wagon lost his balance and fell to the ground. In his descent he struck the horses, and they started to run, which caused the other man to slip from his seat. He alighted on the single team, immediately behind the horses, and after a severe struggle succeeded in checking them. The first man who fell from the wagon was considerably stunned by the fall, and lay for a time insensible. He was soon restored to consciousness, however, replaced in the wagon, and the two started for their homes in Baldwin township.

BOLD CONFIDENCE GAME.—Thomas Baker, of Maryland, who is on his way to Quincy, Illinois, was swindled out of $38 by a sharper, in this city yesterday. The sharper was a drover, and employed Baker to assist him in getting a lot of sheep to Illinois. They ran around town for a considerable while, when the stranger, suddenly recollecting that the freight had not been paid, requested Baker to raise them $5 and his own passage, as soon as he could get a check cashed. The money was loaned, and the stranger went up to the second story of Porter's Block, on Duquesne Way, to bid a friend good bye. He has not been seen since. The police searched for the stranger but without success. Baker has ten cents left.

A LONDON FIRE CAPTAIN COMING.—Captain Shaw, Commander of the London Fire Brigade, will shortly visit Pittsburgh for the purpose of examining into the workings of our fire department system. Capt. Shaw has already visited Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York and many of the principal cities in the East, in all of which he has met with public receptions. He will probably leave New York for Chicago, which is as far west as he intends going, and on his return to New York he will stop here. We would suggest that our firemen take immediate action and devise a plan for the proper reception of Capt. Shaw. Pittsburgh should not be behind any of the other cities in this respect.

NEW ENGINE HOUSE.—Mr. S. A. Cochran has been awarded the contract for the building of a new house for the Good Will Fire Company, of Allegheny, his bid being $9,000. The building will be located at the corner of Franklin and Manhattan streets, Sixth ward, and will be two stories in height. The front of the first story will be of cut stone, and the second of pressed brick. The plan of the building, which was prepared by Mr. J. M. Ralph, is an excellent one, and will afford all the conveniences necessary. The work will be commenced shortly, and will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

SALOON FIGHT.—A fight occurred at a saloon in Grant street last night between Edward McGann, a hack driver, and John Davis, a stranger in the city. McGann hauled Davis from one of the depots to the saloon mentioned, and while there the difficulty noted occurred, the disputed point referred to the charges for the ride. Blows were exchanged, and the police appearing, both were arrested and conveyed to the lock-up. Davis was released on leaving collateral for his appearance, but McGann was locked up. Both will have a hearing this morning.

BOARDING HOUSE ROBBED.—The boarding house of Mr. Cuthbertson, on Sandusky street, near Church avenue, Allegheny city, was entered by thieves during Monday night and robbed. John Elliott and J. Powell lost silver watches, and a third boarder lost one hundred and ten dollars in cash. The front door was opened by means of "outsiders" and an entrance thus gained. No clue exists as to the perpetrator.

SLIGHT FIRE.—A bed in an unoccupied house in Carson, Court, off Carson, Coal, Allegheny, caught fire on Monday night, and had it not been for the prompt action of the neighbors, who effected an entrance into the house and extinguished the fire, a destructive conflagration might have occurred. As it was, no damage was done. The occupants of the house have been absent for several weeks, and the origin of the fire is a mystery.

HAND SMASHED.—Wm. Lusk, a brakeman on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, fell from a coal car while in motion, near Armstrong's Coke Works, on Monday evening, and had his hand smashed by the wheels passing over it. He was taken to his boarding house in Lawrenceville, where Drs. Dickson and Clark attended him. It is thought that the hand can be saved with the exception of one or two of the fingers.

DISORDERLY CASES.—John Tallent was arrested by Officer Ruch yesterday for disorderly conduct, on complaint of his wife, who charged him with wantonly abusing her. The accused was locked up for a hearing.

Mrs. Murphy was arrested by the same officer for a similar offense. She was fined five dollars and costs

PITTOCK BOAT CLUB PIC-NIC.—The first annual pic-nic of the John W. Pittock Boat Club will take place at McFarland's Grove on Thursday, August 26th (to-morrow). The Mozart band will furnish the music and Col. Joe Christy will call the figures. A splendid time is anticipated.

THE HUMBOLDT MONUMENT.—The excavation for the foundation of the Humboldt monument, on the West Commons, Allegheny, was commenced yesterday morning. The site selected is opposite the month of Resacca street and west of the Penitent iary.

DEATH FROM SUN STROKE.—About five o'clock last evening a man named Theodore Anderson died suddenly in Wilkinsburg, on the road to Greensburg pike, near Liberty. His death was caused by sun stroke. Coroner Clawson will hold an inquest to-day.

DISCHARGED.—The two men arrested on Monday night for robbing John Fabrook of $55 were discharged by Mayor Brush yesterday morning, their innocence having been satisfactorily established.

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLER FINED.—Mrs. Monahan had a hearing before Mayor Brush yesterday on a charge of selling liquor on Sunday. She was adjudged guilty and fined fifty dollars and costs.

PERSONAL.—Mr. H. B. Ackley, ticket agent in this city for the Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway, has resigned his position with a view of embarking in business in Allegheny.

ALLEGHENY REPUBLICANS.—A meeting of the Republicans of the First Ward, Allegheny will be held at Washington hall this evening for the purpose of organizing a Campaign Club.

POLICEMEN DISCHARGED.—Mayor Brush yesterday dispensed with the services of two of his police, one being too old and the other incompetent to properly discharge the duties of his office.

TAKEN TO DIXMONT.—Catharine McDonald, the insane woman confined in the lock-up since Saturday last, was yesterday taken to Dixmont Hospital.

MONONGAHELA SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—Workmen were engaged yesterday painting the wood work of the Monongahela suspension bridge.

SIXTEEN COMMITMENTS.—Mayor Brush sent sixteen commitments to the county jail yesterday morning, eight of the offenders being subsequently removed to the workhouse.

HARVEST HOME PIC-NIC.—The annual harvest home pic-nic at Saxonburg, Butler county, commenced yesterday. A number of persons from this city are in attendance.

MERCY HOSPITAL.—All the wards in Mercy Hospital are now filled to overflowing with patients. The Hospital was never more full than it is now.

MEETING OF THE CENTRAL BOARD.

Important Additions to the High School—Election of a Teacher of Music—Gymnastic Exercises—The School for Deaf Mutes—The "Unexpended Balance" of the School Fund, Etc.

A special meeting of the Central Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon for the purpose of hearing the report of the Committee on High School, in regard to certain matters referred to them.

The following members were present: Messrs. George H. Anderson, Samuel Chadwick, Thomas J. Craig, James Caddy, James A. Duncan, Adams Getty, John Harrison, George W. Humbert, P. H. Laufman, William Mays, Jacob H. Miller, Joseph Mitchell, John A. Sergeant, Thomas W. Shaw, James M. Taylor, and John Wilson, President.

Mr. Anderson, Chairman of the High School Committee, reported as follows:

The situation of Teacher of Free Hand Drawing, made vacant by the resignation of Miss Way, has been filled by the election of Miss M. E. Fitzsimmons.

In the matter of furnishing instruments and surveying apparatus, and additional books for the Library, and engineering, the purchase not to exceed $250, and for books $200.

We fully approve the recommendations of the Principal, that an additional school room be fitted up, and a teacher secured. To this end the committee have taken steps to supply the above want and would urge the Board to order the immediate fitting up of the room now occupied by the Central Board and City Superintendent, for a school room, and the election of Prof. J. E. Crenshaw as teacher.

In place of the Board room now occupied, we have examined several others, and would recommend the renting of the two rooms in Eclipse Building, Fourth avenue, at a rent of $500 per annum, to be used as offices and meeting room for the Board.

Finally, we authorized the renovation of the school rooms, repairs of furniture, and supply of such articles of any furniture as may be required for the ensuing year, at an estimated cost of $125.

The report was accepted and declared ready for action.

The recommendations of the report (excepting the choice of Prof. Crenshaw as teacher) were then adopted.

Mr. Chadwick named Miss Wilkins as teacher, in place of Prof. Crenshaw.

Miss McFall was also nominated.

A motion was then made and adopted to proceed with the election of a teacher.

Prof. Dean was then called, and, by request, read the scholastic records of Miss McFall and Miss Wilkins, both of whom were graduates of the High School.

The election was then proceeded with, and resulted:

Prof. Crenshaw.....7 votes.
Miss Wilkins.....4 "
Miss McFall.....4 "

Mr. Shaw then moved the adoption of the report as read, which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Craig, the selection of a room for the apartments of the Board was referred back to the Committee, with power to act, and the Committee was increased by the addition of the City Superintendent and the officers of the Board.

FREE MUSIC TEACHER.

Mr. Craig presented the report of the Committee on Music, stating that Prof. Slack had declined to accept the position of Teacher of Music, having subsequently been elected to a similar position in Allegheny, and recommending that Prof. Hall, of Philadelphia, be chosen to fill the vacancy.

The report was accepted and recommendation adopted.

GYMNASTICS AND DRAWING.

Mr. Mitchell presented the following:

Resolved, That the Principals of the different sub-districts of the schools be requested to report to the City Superintendent (monthly) the number of teachers who give instructions in gymnastics and drawing, and the average number of minutes given to each per day.

It was explained that the object was to introduce gymnastic exercises into the schools of the city.

Prof. Slicker, City Superintendent, was asked for his opinion on the subject, and stated that gymnastics in the public schools of Cleveland had proved highly beneficial. The exercises were introduced at that when the pupils were drooping, and continued for, say, five minutes, for the purpose of relaxing the muscles of the body and relieving the irksomeness of study. One of the Cleveland teachers stated that the gymnastics there exceedingly valuable. The health of the pupil has been increased by fi fifty per cent.—that is, not half the number (usually absent) from sickness, was reported, and headaches had entirely disappeared.

The resolution was adopted.

THE SCHOOL FOR DEAF MUTES.

Mr. Craig presented the report of the committee to whom was referred the application for the appointment of one or more deaf mute teachers. The report states that there are some thirty deaf mutes in the city, now gathered together in a Mission Sunday school for instruction, and that there is in all probability a number of others who have not yet been gathered in. The board has been informally tendered the use of a room in the Diamond, and also in the Ralston school building, for the use of the deaf mutes. They recommend the employment of Mr. Archibald Woodside, an educated deaf mute, and his sister, Miss Woodside, as teachers—the former at a salary of $600, and the latter at $400 per annum. They also recommend the admission of pupils from the adjacent districts upon the payment of $20 each per annum.

Rev. J. G. Brown, D. D., by request, made a statement in regard to the practicability and feasibility of the work of educating our deaf mutes, and warmly seconded the adoption of the report. He also read a letter from James Kelly, Esq., of Wilkins township, strongly recommending the establishment of such a school, endorsing her religious and moral character.

After some discussion among the members, the report was adopted as read.

On motion, Messrs. Laufman, Getty, Fleming, Mitchell, Humbert, Anderson and Craig were appointed a committee to procure a room for the deaf mute school, and prepare rules and regulations for its government.

FRENCH AND GERMAN IN THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Mr. Craig asked what action had been taken in regard to the teaching of German and French in the High School.

Mr. Anderson stated the Committee had recommended the employment of a teacher of German and French for the coming year, but had inadvertently omitted the matter in transcribing the report. He asked leave to amend the report accordingly.

Mr. Shaw objected, as several members had already left the room, and he desired to have the matter come up before a full Board.

No further action was taken.

SALARY FIXED.

On motion of Mr. Anderson, the salary of Professor Crenshaw was fixed at $900 per annum.

NON-RESIDENT PUPILS IN THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Mr. Mitchell called attention to the fact that the High School was becoming crowded, and that pupils not belonging to the city had been admitted. He therefore offered the following:

Resolved, That a printed list of all the pupils in the Central High School, with their names, ages and residences be prepared for the use of the board.

It was stated that no pupils were now admitted to the High School, except upon the certificate of at least one member of the Local Board, as to their being *bona fide* residents of the city. A number outside the city, however, had been admitted some years ago, and were still in attendance.

The resolution to prepare a printed list was adopted.

THE FINANCES.

Mr. Sergeant read the report of the Finance Committee, as follows:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee, to whom was referred the project of loaning a portion of the funds of the Board, would respectfully report, having the subject under consideration, and having received applications from several banking institutions for the surplus funds which may be on hand, for a term of not less than six months.

Your Committee find that the Treasurer has on hand.....$116,000
To which add estimated receipts from taxes, etc., during next six months.....27,000

The regular monthly expenditures, $15,000 for six months.....$ 90,000
Night schools, due in December, say.....5,000
High school building, as far as contracted for.....18,680

$113,680

As it is the intention of the Committee on Building to advertise for proposals for the erection of the superstructure of the building, your Committee do not think it advisable to put any of the funds out of the immediate control of the Board.

The report was discussed at considerable length, several members holding that the Board would have ample funds to meet all demands and yet have a large balance, which could be placed on interest for six months.

Mr. Craig moved that the Treasurer be instructed to place at interest at six per cent., for the term of six months, the sum of $50,000.

Mr. Sergeant opposed the motion, with the explanation that he would vote for loaning a smaller sum—say $30,000—but he feared that the Board would run out of funds and have to borrow if $50,000 were loaned.

Mr. Craig stated that any bank getting the money would gladly advance whatever might be needed—if any should be—provided the Board would allow a portion of the remainder to continue on deposit a sufficient length of time, after the six months, to make up the difference.

The motion to deposit $50,000 for six months, was then agreed to by a vote of six yeas to four nays.

The Board then adjourned.

Aquatic.

The recent fair race between Hamill and Coulter, and also that between Best and Haley, has awakened a lively interest in boating circles in this locality, and several more are on the tapis, not including the "Collmer's regatta," which takes place every Saturday evening on the Allegheny course, between the Suspension and Hand Street Bridges. A regatta is to take place on next Saturday, over the Lower Monongahela course, the prizes amounting to $75. The first prize is $50, the second $20 and the third $5. Joseph Scott, Henry Best, Joseph Kay, Jr., Henry Smith, Wm. Jackson, Jr., Thomas Coulter, Wm. O'Brien, Thomas George McKeever and Alfred Hatfield will participate.

Henry Coulter, we learn, has challenged the protectors of the regatta to come off on Conneaut Lake, at Meadville, on the 31st, that he will contend for the prize of $100 offered for a single scullmen. It is probable that Gordon Jackson will also row.

A race has been arranged and articles of agreement signed between Alfred Hatfield and George McKeever, of this city, for a race from the Monongahela Suspension Bridge to the Point and return, for a purse of $50, to take place on the 30th inst., if the weather is fair.

A Louisville paper says: "The Louisville course was the scene of no little sport on Saturday evening. Two races were run, A skiff race for $50, distance two miles, was won between Louis Gebhardt in the John Thomas, and Louis Rehm in the Josh King. Gebhardt won the race, making the two miles in twenty-four minutes. In the second race, for a purse of $100, between Louis Tracy in the Crisett, and Nat. Stinson in the Kohlhepp, was won by Stinson by a boat's length—time, 19 minutes."

Off for Claremont.

At half-past three o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mayor Brush kindly detailed an escort consisting of officers Rivers, Cupples and Dressler to a party of citizens who took their departure for Claremont Springs. The point of departure was the county jail, and the pleasure seekers were the inmates of that institution. Their names was as follows: John Snyder, John Hoanock, John Hackett, Leonard Shaner, John Dougherty, Isaac Staley, Henry Robinson, John Edwards, Charles Smith, Richard West, John McShane, Robert Nelson, Michael Fairman, Harvey Steeley. Eight of the parties—those last named—were committed to jail by Mayor Brush yesterday morning, and their stay in jail was brief. The time of departure was fixed for to-day, but the jail being overcrowded they were removed yesterday.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY HOME.—Charles McKnight, Esq., offers for sale an attractive and commodious country home, with two and a half acres of good land, situated near Sewickley. The property is really of the most desirable description, and being located in a choice neighborhood will attract the attention of all who enjoy good society. The house is provided with all modern conveniences, and is elegantly and substantially constructed. We ask the attention of our readers to Mr. McKnight's card on first page.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Second Day's Proceedings—Increased Attendance—The Exercises, &c.

The Institute reassembled at nine o'clock yesterday morning. The exercises were opened with prayer by Mr. L. H. Eaton. The attendance was much larger than on yesterday, over one hundred teachers being present.

The minutes of Monday's sessions were read and approved, after which the Institute was entertained with some excellent music.

Nominations for a Committee on Permanent Certificates being in order, the following were named: Messrs. Dean, Taggart and Greeves and Misses Ralston, Martin and Davis. The nominations were on motion closed to be opened again at the afternoon session.

Prof. Burtt read a paper on the Theory and Practice of Teaching and after some remarks on the theory he explained the plan upon which he conducted the primary department of his school with great success.

A discussion on the same then ensued, in which Messrs. Eaton, Andrews, Mortimer, McClymonds and Kelley participated.

An exercise in gymnastics, under the direction of W. G. Fox, of Cleveland, was then had, and was enjoyed to the fullest extent.

Mrs. Anna T. Randall, of Oswego, New York, who is a highly accomplished lady, read several selections in a very creditable manner. The lady gave evidence of great ability, and was greeted with the most enthusiastic approbation.

Afternoon Session

Convened at two o'clock, Prof. Eaton presiding in the absence of Superintendent Luckey.

After the usual introductory exercises, Prof. Burtt made a few remarks on 'Common errors in the use of language."

Prof. W. G. Fox, of Cleveland, followed in a lecture on light gymnastics, illustrating his remarks by a class drill of a very interesting character, in which the assemblage participated. These exercises occupied about half an hour, and were accompanied by vocal music, under the direction of Prof. Wm. Darling.

The roll was called and the absentees noted by the Secretary, Miss Alice Easton.

The following persons were then nominated as a Committee on Permanent Certificates: Messrs. Dean, Taggart, Greeves, Burtt, Eaton, Harrison, Kelly and Misses Martin, Ralston, Proudfoot, Garvin. Prof. Burtt said the next exercise on the programme was a lecture on reading by Mrs. Anna T. Randall, but as she had not arrived the Institute would be entertained for a short time by Prof. Squires. Prof. Squires stated that he wished to say a few words on school discipline. He did not believe in that modern system which held the rod threateningly over the head of the child, and ruled by fear. That was a barbarous practice. He favored the reward and merit system. He appealed most strongly to the hearts of the children. All were seeking merit. It was true of adults, and much more so of the children. If a teacher failed this for one year the effect would easily be seen in the lack of improvement of the school and with very considerable less trouble.

HOW TO TEACH READING.

Mrs. Randall having, at this time, now arrived, took the stand and occupied half an hour in illustrating her method of conducting the teaching of correct reading. The first step she thought, was to instruct them in tones of voice, explained by theory and practice. One of the best exercises for explaining this to children was by whispered readings, frequently instructing to read in whispers. This gives clear and distinct utterance. When the voice is naturally would be made up in distinctness, which was one of the first requisites of good reading. Another excellent method to get the children to repeat their own conversations. They could, by this method, be much more readily to understand the difference between reading and conversation, by reading in an artificial tone. This method, with a free opportunity on the part of the teacher, never would fail of success. The lady concluded her remarks by practical illustrations drawn from several selections, and then read a short selection in an admirable manner. At the conclusion of this exercise the Institute enjoyed a recess of five minutes.

When again called to order the assemblage, led by Prof. Darling, joined in singing the first selection,

"My country, 'tis of thee."

Superintendent Luckey read the resolution found elsewhere in the proceedings of the meeting of the Central Board in reference to Drawing.

TEACHING DRAWING.

Miss Grace Ellis, of Cleveland, then continued her remarks on Drawing. The first principle, she said, was to insist always on perfection. This was absolutely necessary to insure ultimate proficiency. Next insist upon correctness in the mechanical arrangements for drawing. The book should be properly placed before the pupil, the pencil held in the right position, the paper set to the right position and in right angles to the line to be drawn. Allow no measurements or rulings at any time, otherwise freedom in the use of pencil would be obtained. The lecturer then proceeded to illustrate all outlines on the blackboard upon which engaged the attention of the Institute throughout.

Mr. Burtt announced that an elocutionary entertainment under the supervision of Mrs. Anna T. Randall would take place this evening, the exercises to be interspersed with vocal music by the Allegheny Quartette Club, who were preparing to favor the Institute on this occasion.

Adjourned with singing, until half-past seven o'clock.

Evening Session.

Convened at 7½ o'clock. The exercises were commenced by singing the hymn "Nearer my God to Thee," followed by a beautiful ballad rendered in fine style by the Allegheny quartette club, and by request the audience.

Rev. Alexander Clark was then introduced and spoke at length on the subject of "Natural Philosophy in the Public Schools" and its relations of life." The gentleman developed his theme in a very able and interesting manner, and at the close was greeted with applause.

The beautiful river

was next sung by the Quartette Club, Prof. Darling presiding at the organ. Owing to the absence of Prof. W. A. Slack, Prof. Milton Watts was substituted in his place in the list.

On motion of Mr. Harrison, a vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. Anna T. Randall, who had had not arrived the Institute would be entertained for a short time by Prof. Squires.

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The Institute was then entertained with several humorous and sentimental selections by the Quartette Club, which were highly encored.

Mr. Burtt then announced the following programme for to-day:

Morning—Arithmetic, Philotus Dean; Drawing, Grace King; Theory and Practice of Teaching, A. Burtt; Class Drill on Grammar, H. S. Jones; Recess.

Afternoon—Geography, L. H. Eaton, Object Teaching, Mrs. Anna T. Randall; Drawing, Grace King; Gymnastics, W. G. Fox.

Evening—Lecture, Miss Martha Glass; Discussion.

Superintendent Luckey stated that Prof. Gilchrist, of the State Normal School at Washington, Pa., had telegraphed that he would be present to-day and participate in the exercises until the close of the Institute.

Adjourned until this morning at nine o'clock.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Mayor Brush.]

A FEROCIOUS DOG CASE.

Matthew Goddard appeared before Mayor Brush yesterday, and lodged complaint against James McKee, charging him with keeping a ferocious dog. The prosecutor alleged that the dog in question bit his little daughter on the arm. A warrant was issued,

THE BILL POSTERS AGAIN.

James Thackerny, who on the 9th preferred a charge of malicious mischief against Calvin Appleton, was before Mayor Brush yesterday, on complaint of Stephen Albright, for disorderly conduct. Thackeray was charged with defacing Tribune's Varieties bills. He was fined five dollars and costs. There is also a charge of malicious mischief against Thackerny before Alderman Donnelly. There is no telling where these cases will end.

[Before Justice Barker, of South Pittsburgh.]

VIOLATING LEGAL LIQUOR SELLING.

R. Riley made informations against Lawrence Hoffman and George Felgour, charging them with selling liquor on Sunday. The accused were arrested and held for hearings. Yesterday Hoffman gave bail for Court, and Felgour's case was continued.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

ALLEGED MISDEMEANOR.

Owen Fitzsimmons, livery stable keeper, appeared before Alderman McMasters and made information charging a young man named John McBride with improperly detaining a horse hired from deponent on Monday. The accused was arrested by officer Biondin, and in default of bail committed for a hearing. He was subsequently released, bail being entered for his appearance.

ALLEGED ADULTERY.

Ann Burns charged her husband, Hugh Burns, with adultery, and a warrant was issued. The parties reside in Lower St. Clair township.

[Before Alderman Thomas.]

AN ALLEGED WIFE BEATER.

Hezekiah Lewis made information against Martin Murphy, charging him with assault and battery. The alleged offense was committed upon Murphy's wife, whom Lewis alleges was shamefully beaten, having been knocked down and kicked by Murphy. The accused was arrested and in default of $1,000 bail committed to jail for a hearing on Saturday.

[Before Alderman Butler.]

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.

Jesse Willets appeared at the office of Alderman Butler yesterday and complained against James O'Hare and Scott Ward for malicious mischief. It is alleged that between one and two o'clock yesterday morning the accused and another party whose name is not known, entered the glass house of Dilmidge & Son, on Washington street, and acted in a very disorderly manner, besides upsetting and breaking a marble stand used in the works and otherwise abusing the premises. Warrants have been issued.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

HELD FOR A HEARING.

Francis Laudergruber, charged with selling liquor on Sunday, and also with assault, by James Young, was before Alderman Taylor yesterday for a hearing. The charge of assault consisted in Laudergruber's approaching a bed wherein Young was lying, and seizing an iron stool jack raised it in a menacing manner and threatening to smash him in case he opened his mouth. Laudergruber resides at Sandy Creek, Young at Lawrenceville. The case was held for a further hearing.

Proposed Soldiers' Convention.

A meeting of soldiers is to be held this morning, at ten o'clock, at No. 114 Fourth avenue, to take into consideration the propriety of holding a convention of soldiers in this city, during the latter part of September, or early in October. The Boys in Blue, whenever they have attempted to get up a demonstration of this kind, have never failed to make it effective for good, and we can see no reason why a grand gathering of the soldiers of the Keystone State cannot be had here during the present campaign. We understand that, should the convention be determined upon, an effort will be made to induce the gallant and popular Gen. Phil. Sheridan to attend and deliver an address. Other distinguished soldiers would gladly lend their presence, and assist in making the demonstration worthy of the Boys in Blue. The preliminary meeting, to be held this morning, at the place mentioned above, will no doubt call together a large number of the most active soldiers in the Union Republican ranks.

Delicacies.

One of the special delicacies of modern times may be accounted Speer's Port Grape Wine, which combines with rare purity and nicety of flavor the good qualities of port and claret; it is neither insipid nor bitter, but hits the happy medium most to be desired in a constant beverage or a cordial for the sick. For invalids it is invaluable by virtue of its tonic qualities, and particularly its absolute freedom from all adulterations. Actual trial will show that Speer's Port Grape Wine has excellence of its own unrivaled by any other wine in the market.—*New Yorker*.

Our druggists have some direct from the vineyard.

For Coughs and Throat Disorders, use

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" having proved their efficiency by a test of many years.

"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think yet better of that which I began thinking well of."

eod REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Parham Sewing Machine.

The most perfect and reliable lock-stitch family machine in the market. Office, 61 Wood street.

An Extensive Stock.

A few months since we had occasion to refer to the extensive business carried on in this city at 31 Fifth avenue by Messrs. Scott, Barrett & Co., importers and wholesale dealers in watches, clocks, jewelry and silverware. Notwithstanding the depression in most kinds of business during the past year, we are glad to state that the above firm have been largely extending their trade, and that they now supply a large area of territory in the West with articles in their line. Their great specialties are the watches and clocks of European and American manufacture, which latter include those of the Waltham, Roxbury, National, New York and Philadelphia watch companies, and the Seth Thomas, Jerome, American, Waterbury and Gilbert clock companies. Their stock is selected by a member of the firm at the manufactories, and having skill and experience, his aim is to secure none but reliable time-keepers. That he is successful in this, all who have dealings with the firm will attest, and the constant increase of the firm's trade will of itself prove the excellence of their goods. J. G. Scott, a member of the firm, arrived in New York from Europe on the 23d inst., in the steamer Periere. He has been absent between three and four months, having made the tour of England, France, Germany and Switzerland, for the purpose of purchasing goods to satisfy the wants of their many customers, and we may say that it would be difficult to find any man better adapted to the task, as his large experience in the business and rare good judgment render him peculiarly fitted to accomplish the purpose. It is the intention of the firm to immediately open a house in New York, to be operated in connection with the one in this city, where we believe Mr. S. is to reside in the future. Their business is strictly wholesale, and retail dealers visiting the city should not fail before departure before visiting Scott, Barrett & Co., 31 Fifth avenue, and examine their elegant and extensive stock.

Juniper Tar Soap

Is a certain cure for chapped Hands and all Roughness or Irritation of the Skin, Eczema, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Pimples, and all other cutaneous affections, making the skin soft and healthy. Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists.

Painless Digestion.

"No man," says Sir Astley Cooper, "ought to know by his sensations that he has a stomach." Another writer says: Dyspepsia is perfect there is neither pain nor uneasiness in the region where it takes place. Nausea, want of appetite, flatulency, oppression after eating, shooting pains in the epigastrium, a faltering voice, a dread of the first glance at a furred tongue in the morning, are among the direct symptoms of indigestion. Constipation, headaches, nervousness, irritability, physical weakness, and low spirits, are the almost invariable accompaniments. All these indications of DYSPEPSIA, whether immediate or secondary, are usually aggravated by fear.

The close of summer is therefore the season when a selection of remedies most generally needs a tonic and regulating medicine. Of course, every invalid has many advisers. If a teacher, a minister, a lawyer, a doctor, another; but in a multitude of counsellors there is safety. The HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which for years has proves all things, has established its reputation on the following foundation—the unanimous testimony of millions of intelligent witnesses. No old remedy ever had more principle; its tonic constituents are the finest that botanical research has yet discovered; it combines the properties of a genuine corrective of blood depurent, and an anti-bilious medicine, with invigorating qualities of the highest order, and admitted both by the public and the profession to be the surest protection against all diseases that are produced or engendered by pestiferous air or unwholesome water, that has ever been used in the United States or Tropical America.

In cases of constipation resulting from a weak stomach, or want of tone in the intestines, the effect of the BITTERS is perfectly marvellous; and without the dangerous sequences of mercurials, relieves the disordered liver to a normal condition.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THIRD LARGE ARRIVAL OF SUMMER *BOOTS, SHOES,* Gaiters and Balmorals,

Consisting of all kinds and qualities, selected with care,

And will be sold as LOW as they can be bought for in New York or Boston.

Parties in the country will be promptly filled.

I am also Agent for three Philadelphia Shoe Manufacturers, and will sell their Goods at their prices, in Philadelphia, thus saving freight and expenses.

Country Merchants will save money by calling and examining my Stock and Prices, before purchasing elsewhere, at

J. H. BORLAND'S
58 AND 55 WOOD STREET.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES,
OF ALL KINDS; ALSO,
Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Truck Copying Presses,
IMPROVED MONEY DRAWER, &c.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
102 SECOND AVENUE.
Near Wood street, Pittsburgh.
Scales Repaired promptly. TFSS

HENRY BIER,
SUCCESSOR TO
JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,
Bell and Brass Founders.
BRASS CASTINGS
MADE PROMPTLY TO ORDER.
MALEABLE AND GREY IRON FITTINGS, GAS PIPE AND TUBING.
Throttle, Safety and Check Valves,
ALL GLOBE PATTERN.
IRON COCKS.
BRASS WORK, of every description, for Steam, Water and Oil.
Manufacturers of John M. Cooper's
Improved Balance-Wheel Steam Pump.
Agents for DREYFUS' PATENT OILERS, the best in the market.
Corner of Pike and Thirteenth Sts.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The Partnership heretofore existing between JOHN M. COOPER and HENRY BIER, under the name and style of JOHN M. COOPER & CO., was this day dissolved by mutual consent, John M. Cooper retiring from said firm.

JOHN M. COOPER.
HENRY BIER.

Pittsburgh, August 12, 1869.

THE BUSINESS WILL BE CONTINUED at the old stand, corner